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VERGIL

AENEID XII

WITH VOCABULARY

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The AENEID of VERGIL

BOOK XII

London: C. J. CLAY AND SONS,
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
AVE MARIA LANE.
Glasgow: 263, ARGYLE STREET.

Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.
New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.
Bombay: E. SEYMOUR HALE.

THE AENEID

OF

VERGIL

BOOK XII

EDITED WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY

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CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1898

Cambridge:
PRINTED BY J. & C. F. CLAY,
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

PREFACE.

THE notes in this Edition are taken (in a slightly abridged and revised form) from my edition of Vergil prepared for the Cambridge University Press. I have added a complete vocabulary; and to the Introduction (also revised and considerably abridged from the same edition) I have appended a note on the metre, explaining the main points for the benefit of beginners, so as to enable them to read with some understanding of the poetic form.

A. S.

October, 1898.

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INTRODUCTION.

The form of the poem.

THE Aeneid is what is called an Epic poem, that is, it is a long narrative poem of adventure, written in imitation of the two famous Greek poetic tales, the Iliad and the Odyssey, which are the oldest European literature. But while Homer's story was told for the love of the story—for the interest of the character of the various persons, and their exploits and adventures—Vergil (like Milton and other later imitators of Homer) wished to present in his poem a great central idea, which was the purpose of the tale.

The subject and purpose of the poem.

The ostensible subject of the poem is the story of Aeneas, his escape from the sack of Troy, his wanderings by land and sea, his settlement in Italy, his conquest of the natives, and his foundation of the state which was afterwards to be Rome. It is, in some sort, not only an imitation of Homer, in detail as well as in general form, but also a continuation of it, tracing back, as the current legend did, the foundation of Rome to the exiled Trojan prince.

But the real underlying purpose is to bring into relief the greatness of the history and destinies of Rome. The Emperor Augustus wished him, it is said, to write a national poem. The best Romans of the time had high hopes of the newly founded

empire; and after the century of civil wars and confusion, the new order and peace made people feel that 'a good time was come.' The Georgics had shewn the genius of the young poet; and the task proposed would appeal not only to his powers, but to his patriotic feeling.

This double object is conveniently and significantly summed up in the opening passage. The poet sings 'Arms and the man'—that is, a war-tale like the Iliad, and an adventure-tale like the Odyssey; but these adventures are endured with an object—'till he should found a city, and stablish his gods in Latium, whence rose the Latin race, the Alban fathers, and the walls of mighty Rome.'

In pursuance of these two motives, which it is the aim of the Aeneid to unite in a single poetic tale, Vergil is able on the one hand to reproduce, in a Latin dress, the battle pieces, the sea-adventures, the councils of the gods, the royal festivals, the pictures of common life, the similes, which charmed the educated Romans in Homer; and on the other hand, to weave into his narrative not only all manner of references to places, sanctuaries, customs, local traditions, and memories, but also in the vision of the future granted to the hero in Hades, and the pictures which he describes as carved on the shield of Aeneas, to enshrine in his national poem all the greatest names of Roman history and legend.

Outline of the Story.

According to Homer, Aeneas was son of Anchises and Aphrodite (identified with the Roman Venus, goddess of love), and the nephew of Priam king of Troy. At first he takes no part in the Trojan war; but being attacked by Achilles, afterwards performs many heroic deeds for the Trojans. He escapes by help of the gods when Troy is captured, and Homer clearly conceives him as reigning at Troy after the departure of the Greeks.

The later stories recount his wanderings about Europe after the fall of Troy: and these Vergil adopts, making many alterations and additions of his own. One great episode, his landing

at Carthage, and the love and desertion of Dido, was probably in some shape traditional, though no doubt freely handled by the poet.

The first book describes how Iuno, wroth against Aeneas and his exiled comrades, prevented them long from landing in Italy. When at length the fleet leave Sicily, Iuno causes a storm on the sea, which scatters the fleet, and the exiles are cast ashore at Carthage. Aeneas and Achates, rendered invisible by a cloud, approach the city. On a temple to Iuno they find carved the tale of Troy. Dido comes in, and shipwrecked Trojans appear, begging help, which the queen promises. Aeneas at last appears: all are invited to a banquet; and Dido asks Aeneas to repeat to her the whole story of his adventures.

In the second book he accordingly relates the sack of Troy and his escape. In the third he continues the story, recounting all his wanderings since he left the city, till he reached Africa.

Book IV. tells of the love, desertion, despair and suicide of the Carthaginian queen.

The fifth book is an interlude, giving an account of games held in Sicily, whither a storm drives them, on their way from Carthage to Italy. At last however Aeneas departs, leaving the weak and half-hearted behind, and reaches the promised land.

One of the greatest passages of the Aeneid is the account of Aeneas' descent to Hades by the lake of Avernus near Naples, where he meets his dead father, Anchises, who shews him the souls of the future great men of Rome. He then emerges from the realms below and rejoins his fleet (Book VI.).

Reaching at length the coast of Latium, he discovers by a sign that this is his fated home. He sends to the king Latinus to offer peace, which is at first agreed to, and Aeneas is betrothed to Lavinia, daughter of the king; but difficulties arise, the gods interfere, and Turnus, king of the Rutules, who is a suitor of Lavinia, induces Latinus to join him in war against the Trojans (Book VII.).

Aeneas meanwhile sails up the Tiber, and makes alliance

with the Arcadian Euander, who is king of a small tribe on the site of the future Rome (Book VIII.).

Euander advises him to seek aid from the Etruscans of Caere, which he does. The war is begun. After much bloodshed, in which Pallas son of Euander, and the terrible Tuscan king Mezentius, are slain, it is at last agreed that the issue shall be decided by single combat between Aeneas and Turnus (Books IX.—XI.).

King Latinus and Amata try to stop the duel; but Turnus declines to retire, and on both sides the preparations begin, even among the gods. The Rutules, urged by divine prompting and omens, are discontented, and begin a general fight, in which Turnus furiously takes part. Aeneas endeavours to stop it; but is wounded, and has to retire, till he is cured by Venus. He returns to the field, but, unable to find his foe, attacks the town; Turnus comes back to defend it; the two heroes at last meet, and Turnus is slain (Book XII.).

Note on the Similes.

The following is a list of the similes in this Book:

(1) Line 4 Turnus, bestirring himself at last, compared to a wounded lion roused at length to vengeance.

(2) " 67 Lavinia's blush, compared to ivory stained purple, or lilies on a rose-bed.

(3) " 103 Turnus, eager for fray, like a bull whetting his horns for battle.

(4) " 331 Turnus, roused to battle, like Mars on the Thracian plain.

(5) " 369 Turnus, driving all before him, like North wind chasing the clouds and breakers.

(6) " 451 Aeneas charging, like a sea-storm bursting on the land.

(7) " 473 Iuturna, flitting about the field, like a swallow skimming the courts and gardens of a villa.

(8) " 521 Aeneas and Turnus rushing about, like a forest-fire or torrent.

(9) Line 587 The town in tumult, like a smoked bee-hive.
(10) „ 684 Turnus charging, like a loosened crag, sweeping all before it.
(11) „ 701 Aeneas majestic, exulting, like Athos, Eryx, or father Appennine.
(12) „ 715 Aeneas and Turnus meet, like two bulls fighting.
(13) „ 749 Aeneas chasing Turnus, hemmed in by the town and marsh and foes, like an Umbrian dog chasing a stag, barred by the river and the scare.
(14) „ 856 Fury, flying to earth, like an arrow from a Parthian bow.
(15) „ 908 Turnus' strength failing him in casting a stone, like failing powers in a dream.

Besides these there is the simile of the sceptre (206) which is in reality not a simile at all, but an oath.

In studying these similes, we see at once what they add to the poem in the way of ornament. But ordinarily the *point of the comparison* is obvious, as for instance (1) a roused warrior like a roused lion, or like a bull (3), or like Mars (4), or like a North wind (5), or a sea-storm (6), or a loosened crag (10), or a torrent (8), or again like bulls (12). Many of these would do just as well in one place as another. There may be vivid or beautiful details, and there often are: e.g. the horses of Mars, and the troop that attend on him, 'the faces of black Horror, Wrath, and Treachery' (336): or the swallow (474) 'gathering her little store of food for her chirping brood': or when the dog 'clings gaping to the stag's trail, and now all but catches him, and snaps his jaws as though he held him, and is baffled by the empty bite.' But these details follow out the particular picture conceived, and have often nothing to do with the thing compared. Sometimes the details are even positively irrelevant or misleading: e.g. Turnus driving alone in his chariot has *no* accompaniment of Fear, Wrath, and Treachery: and nothing can be less like Iuturna's object in dodging about her chariot to escape Aeneas, than the swallow's intent 'to gather morsels for her chirping brood.'

This is what we may call the *primitive* use of the simile, as it is employed in Homer, and imitated by many poets since. They are adornments to the narrative and suggestive or beautiful pictures; and nothing further is aimed at.

Outline of Vergil's life.

P. Vergilius Maro was born 15 Oct., B.C. 70, near Mantua, a town on the Mincio in North Italy, then called Cisalpine Gaul. He had not good health, and after being educated at Cremona and Mediolanum (*Milan*), and studying Greek and philosophy elsewhere, he came back to live (probably) on his father's farm, until about B.C. 42. In that year Octavianus, afterwards the emperor Augustus, had defeated at Philippi Brutus and Cassius, the murderers of Julius Caesar; and gave lands to his victorious soldiers in various parts of Italy, amongst other assignments being Vergil's farm. The poet's first acquaintance with Augustus was due to this event; for he applied to him at Rome for the restitution of his property, and was successful. He became the friend of the rich art-patron Maecenas, the poet Horace, and the brilliant circle of literary men who were collected at the court of Augustus. The works of Vergil are not voluminous. The Eclogues are Idylls in imitation of the Greek poet Theocritus, and were written sometime before he was 33. The Georgics, an agricultural poem in four books, of which the form was more or less suggested by Hesiod, he wrote in the next few years, finishing them sometime about his 40th year. The Aeneid, his great work, he appears to have begun about B.C. 27, when he was 43 years of age, at the wish of Augustus. A few years later, finding his health failing, he tried travelling; and in the spring of 19 he was at Athens. The summer he spent with Augustus abroad, but died a few days after reaching Brundusium on his return. The day of his death was Sept. 22, and he was not quite 51. He was buried at Naples, where his tomb is still shewn, though the authenticity of it is at least doubtful.

His character seems to have been most simple, pure, and loveable ; and his poetic fame was well established even before his death.

Note on the Metre.

The Aeneid is written in the Hexameter verse, which is the oldest known European metre and was probably used by the Greeks as much as a thousand years before Christ. It is the metre of Homer and the early Greek Epics ; and was imitated first in Latin by the Roman poet Ennius, who wrote his *Annales*, a poem on the History of Rome, about the year 180 B.C., more than a century before the birth of Vergil.

The metrical system is very simple, and can be explained in a few words. The line consists of six feet, as the name implies, and every foot must be either a dactyl (one long syllable followed by two shorts) or a spondee (two long syllables). The only exceptions to this rule are the following :

(1) The fifth foot *must* be a dactyl. (There are a very few instances of what is called a spondaic line, i.e. a line where both fifth and sixth feet are spondees ; but out of every thousand lines in the Aeneid, not more than one such line can be found.)

(2) The last foot *must* be either a spondee (two longs) or a trochee (long followed by short). (The only exception is the very rare use of the overhanging syllable, called hypermeter, which is explained below.)

Rule of Elision.

When a word ends with a vowel, or syllable ending in *m*, and the next word begins with a vowel, or vowel preceded by *h*, the last syllable of the first word is elided or cut off before the second word. Thus in line 10 of this book we read :

> Tum sic adfatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit,

which must be scanned as if it were written

> Tum sic adfatur reg' atqu' ita turbidus infit.

This rule also has rare exceptions; chiefly after a pause, or in the use of Greek words or names, where it seems natural to employ a Greek license of metre. Thus, in this book we have:

(line 31)—Promissam eripui *genero: arma* impia sumpsi,

(and book i. line 617)—

Tune ille Aeneas, quem *Dardanio Anchisae.*

It should be noticed that elision only holds *within* the line; there is no elision between the end of one line and the beginning of the next; thus we have in line 15

......spectentque Latini | et solus ferro,

and in line 16......commune refellam: | aut habeat.

The only exception is the *hypermeter* or overhanging syllable referred to above; this syllable always ends in a vowel, and is always cut off before a vowel at the beginning of the next line; thus,

i. 332...ignari hominumque locorum*que* | Erramus...

vii. 160...turres ac tecta Latino*rum* | Ardua cernebant...

Rule of Caesura.

One of the most important points, and necessary to the understanding of the metre, is the break in the line, or Caesura as it is called. If, for example, we were to write a line like this:

agmina complent campos, lataque litora ponti

the metre would be quite right according to the rules given above, but we should have a line quite impossible, for want of caesura; that is to say, there is *no break between words* except *at the end* of a foot. A caesura is a break between words occurring *in the middle* of a foot, as

Itali- | -am fa- | -to profu- | -gus La- | -vinaque venit,

where there are three caesuras, in the second, third, and fourth feet. The number varies; there may be as many as six, or as few as two; but the most important, and the commonest, caesura is that in the third foot, which is found in 97 out of the

first 100 lines in this book. The caesura in the second and fourth feet is also very common; and where the third foot has none, the other two will always be found. Thus, in line 6 we read:

Tum de- | -mum movet | arma le- | -o gau- | -detque co- | -mantes.

Again in line 63 we have

lumina: | nec gener' | Aene- | -an cap- | -tiva vi- | -debo.

Here, however, though strictly there is no caesura in the third foot, the effect of its absence is materially altered by the elision which precedes. The same occurs in lines 85 and 90.

It will be noticed that the metrical effect of a caesura is quite different according as the break occurs after the first long syllable of the foot, or between the two short syllables of the dactyl. The former is called the *strong* and the latter the *weak* caesura. Thus, in line 7, Excuti|*ens cer*|*vice* to|ros, fix|umque la|tronis, the caesura in the second foot is strong, that in the third is weak. In the third foot the strong caesura is far the commonest; thus, in the first hundred lines there are 84 strong and 13 weak caesuras in the third foot. The weak caesura forms one of those numerous possibilities of minor variation, on which in poetry so much depends. One more point should be mentioned in regard to the ending of the line. The Greek hexameter allowed the strong caesura in the *fifth* foot; Vergil only has it very rarely, and almost entirely when he is using Greek names or borrowed words, like *Neptuno Aegeo*, or *odoriferam panaceam*, or *alboque orichalco.* Ordinarily he has in the fifth foot either no caesura or the weak one; that is, he has endings like *volnere* | *pectus* or *Marte Latinos.*

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER DUODECIMUS.

TURNUS ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos
Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
Se signari oculis, ultro inplacabilis ardet,
Attollitque animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis
Saucius ille gravi venantum volnere pectus
Tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantes
Excutiens cervice toros, fixumque latronis
Inpavidus frangit telum, et fremit ore cruento:
Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
Tum sic adfatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit:
'Nulla mora in Turno; nihil est, quod dicta retractent
'Ignavi Aeneadae, nec, quae pepigere, recusent.
'Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.
'Aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam,
'Desertorem Asiae,—sedeant spectentque Latini—
'Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam;
'Aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia coniunx.'
  Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus:
'O praestans animi iuvenis, quantum ipse feroci
'Virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius aequum est
'Consulere, atque omnes metuentem expendere casus.
'Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta
'Multa manu; nec non aurumque animusque Latino est.
'Sunt aliae innuptae Latio et Laurentibus agris,
'Nec genus indecores. Sine me haec haud mollia fatu

'Sublatis aperire dolis; simul hoc animo hauri:
'Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum
'Fas erat, idque omnes divique hominesque canebant.
'Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus,
'Coniugis et maestae lacrimis, vincla omnia rupi:
'Promissam eripui genero; arma impia sumpsi.
'Ex illo qui me casus, quae, Turne, sequantur
'Bella, vides, quantos primus patiare labores.
'Bis magna victi pugna vix urbe tuemur
'Spes Italas; recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta
'Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus albent.
'Quo referor totiens? quae mentem insania mutat?
'Si Turno exstincto socios sum adscire paratus,
'Cur non incolumi potius certamina tollo?
'Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet
'Italia, ad mortem si te—fors dicta refutet!—
'Prodiderim, natam et conubia nostra petentem?
'Respice res bello varias; miserere parentis
'Longaevi, quem nunc maestum patria Ardea longe
'Dividit.' Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni
Flectitur; exsuperat magis, aegrescitque medendo.
Ut primum fari potuit, sic institit ore:
'Quam pro me curam geris, hanc precor, optume, pro me
'Deponas, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci.
'Et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile dextra
'Spargimus; et nostro sequitur de volnere sanguis.
'Longe illi dea mater erit, quae nube fugacem
'Feminea tegat, et vanis sese occulat umbris.'
At regina, nova pugnae conterrita sorte,
Flebat, et ardentem generum moritura tenebat:
'Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatae
'Tangit honos animum,—spes tu nunc una, senectae
'Tu requies miserae; decus imperiumque Latini
'Te penes; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit—
'Unum oro: desiste manum committere Teucris.
'Qui te cumque manent isto certamine casus,
'Et me, Turne, manent; simul haec invisa relinquam
'Lumina, nec generum Aenean captiva videbo.'
Accepit vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris
Flagrantes perfusa genas, cui plurimus ignem

Subiecit rubor, et calefacta per ora cucurrit.
Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro
Si quis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa
Alba rosa: tales virgo dabat ore colores.
Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine voltus.
Ardet in arma magis, paucisque adfatur Amatam:
'Ne, quaeso, ne me lacrimis, neve omine tanto
'Prosequere in duri certamina Martis euntem,
'O mater; neque enim Turno mora libera mortis.
'Nuntius haec, Idmon, Phrygio mea dicta tyranno
'Haud placitura refer: Cum primum crastina caelo
'Puniceis invecta rotis Aurora rubebit,
'Non Teucros agat in Rutulos; Teucrum arma quiescant,
'Et Rutuli: nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum;
'Illo quaeratur coniunx Lavinia campo.'
  Haec ubi dicta dedit, rapidusque in tecta recessit;
Poscit equos, gaudetque tuens ante ora frementes,
Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia,
Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras.
Circumstant properi aurigae manibusque lacessunt
Pectora plausa cavis et colla comantia pectunt.
Ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco
Circumdat loricam humeris; simul aptat habendo
Ensemque clipeumque et rubrae cornua cristae;
Ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens deus ipse parenti
Fecerat et Stygia candentem tinxerat unda.
Exin, quae mediis ingenti adnixa columnae
Aedibus adstabat, validam vi corripit hastam,
Actoris Aurunci spolium, quassatque trementem,
Vociferans: 'Nunc, o numquam frustrata vocatus
'Hasta meos, nunc tempus adest; te maxumus Actor,
'Te Turni nunc dextra gerit; da sternere corpus
'Loricamque manu valida lacerare revolsam
'Semiviri Phrygis, et foedare in pulvere crines
'Vibratos calido ferro murraque madentes.'
His agitur furiis; totoque ardentis ab ore
Scintillae absistunt; oculis micat acribus ignis.
Mugitus veluti cum prima in proelia taurus
Terrificos ciet atque irasci in cornua temptat,
Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit

Ictibus, aut sparsa ad pugnam proludit harena.
  Nec minus interea maternis saevus in armis
Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitat ira,
Oblato gaudens componi foedere bellum.
Tum socios maestique metum solatur Iuli,
Fata docens, regique iubet responsa Latino
Certa referre viros, et pacis dicere leges.
  Postera vix summos spargebat lumine montes
Orta dies, cum primum alto se gurgite tollunt
Solis equi, lucemque elatis naribus efflant:
Campum ad certamen magnae sub moenibus urbis
Dimensi Rutulique viri Teucrique parabant,
In medioque focos et dis communibus aras
Gramineas. Alii fontemque ignemque ferebant,
Velati limo, et verbena tempora vincti.
Procedit legio Ausonidum, pilataque plenis
Agmina se fundunt portis. Hinc Troius omnis
Tyrrhenusque ruit variis exercitus armis,
Haud secus instructi ferro, quam si aspera Martis
Pugna vocet. Nec non mediis in milibus ipsi
Ductores auro volitant ostroque superbi,
Et genus Assaraci Mnestheus, et fortis Asilas,
Et Messapus equum domitor, Neptunia proles.
Utque dato signo spatia in sua quisque recessit,
Defigunt telluri hastas et scuta reclinant.
Tum studio effusae matres et volgus inermum
Invalidique senes turres et tecta domorum
Obsedere; alii portis sublimibus adstant.
  At Iuno e summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur,—
Tum neque nomen erat nec honos aut gloria monti—
Prospiciens tumulo campum adspectabat et ambas
Laurentum Troumque acies urbemque Latini.
Extemplo Turni sic est adfata sororem,
Diva deam, stagnis quae fluminibusque sonoris
Praesidet; hunc illi rex aetheris altus honorem
Iuppiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit:
'Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro,
'Scis, ut te cunctis unam, quaecumque Latinae
'Magnanimi Iovis ingratum adscendere cubile,
'Praetulerim, caelique libens in parte locarim:

'Disce tuum, ne me incuses, Iuturna, dolorem.
'Qua visa est fortuna pati Parcaeque sinebant
'Cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua moenia texi:
'Nunc iuvenem inparibus video concurrere fatis,
'Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat.
'Non pugnam adspicere hanc oculis, non foedera possum.
'Tu pro germano si quid praesentius audes,
'Perge; decet. Forsan miseros meliora sequentur.'
Vix ea: cum lacrimas oculis Iuturna profudit,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum.
'Non lacrimis hoc tempus,' ait Saturnia Iuno;
'Adcelera, et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti;
'Aut tu bella cie, conceptumque excute foedus.
'Auctor ego audendi.' Sic exhortata reliquit
Incertam et tristi turbatam volnere mentis.
  Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus
Quadriiugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circum
Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,
Solis avi specimen; bigis it Turnus in albis,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Hinc pater Aeneas, Romanae stirpis origo,
Sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis,
Et iuxta Ascanius, magnae spes altera Romae,
Procedunt castris, puraque in veste sacerdos
Saetigeri fetum suis intonsamque bidentem
Attulit, admovitque pecus flagrantibus aris.
Illi ad surgentem conversi lumina solem
Dant fruges manibus salsas, et tempora ferro
Summa notant pecudum, paterisque altaria libant.
Tum pius Aeneas stricto sic ense precatur:
'Esto nunc Sol testis et haec mihi terra vocanti,
'Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores,
'Et Pater omnipotens, et tu Saturnia coniunx,
'Iam melior, iam, diva, precor; tuque inclute Mavors,
'Cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques;
'Fontesque Fluviosque voco, quaeque aetheris alti
'Religio, et quae caeruleo sunt numina ponto:
'Cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno,
'Convenit Euandri victos discedere ad urbem;
'Cedet Iulus agris; nec post arma ulla rebelles

'Aeneadae referent, ferrove haec regna lacessent.
'Sin nostrum adnuerit nobis Victoria Martem,—
'Ut potius reor, et potius di numine firment—
'Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere iubebo,
'Nec mihi regna peto; paribus se legibus ambae
'Invictae gentes aeterna in foedera mittant.
'Sacra deosque dabo; socer arma Latinus habeto,
'Imperium sollemne socer; mihi moenia Teucri
'Constituent, urbique dabit Lavinia nomen.'
Sic prior Aeneas; sequitur sic deinde Latinus,
Suspiciens caelum, tenditque ad sidera dextram:
'Haec eadem, Aenea, Terram, Mare, Sidera, iuro.
'Latonaeque genus duplex, Ianumque bifrontem,
'Vimque deum infernam et duri sacraria Ditis;
'Audiat haec Genitor, qui foedera fulmine sancit.
'Tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor:
'Nulla dies pacem hanc Italis nec foedera rumpet,
'Quo res cumque cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem
'Avertet, non, si tellurem effundat in undas,
'Diluvio miscens, caelumque in Tartara solvat;
'Ut sceptrum hoc'—dextra sceptrum nam forte gerebat—
'Numquam fronde levi fundet virgulta nec umbras,
'Cum semel in silvis imo de stirpe recisum
'Matre caret, posuitque comas et bracchia ferro;
'Olim arbos; nunc artificis manus aere decoro
'Inclusit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis.'
Talibus inter se firmabant foedera dictis
Conspectu in medio procerum. Tum rite sacratas
In flammam iugulant pecudes, et viscera vivis
Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.
At vero Rutulis inpar ea pugna videri
Iamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu;
Tum magis, ut propius cernunt non viribus aequis.
Adiuvat incessu tacito progressus et aram
Suppliciter venerans demisso lumine Turnus,
Tabentesque genae et iuvenali in corpore pallor.
Quem simul ac Iuturna soror crebescere vidit
Sermonem, et volgi variare labantia corda,
In medias acies, formam adsimulata Camerti,—
Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternae

Nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis—
In medias dat sese acies, haud nescia rerum,
Rumoresque serit varios, ac talia fatur:
'Non pudet, o Rutuli, pro cunctis talibus unam
'Obiectare animam? numerone an viribus aequi
'Non sumus? En, omnes et Troes et Arcades hi sunt,
'Fatalesque manus, infensa Etruria Turno.
'Vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus.
'Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,
'Succedet fama, vivusque per ora feretur;
'Nos, patria amissa, dominis parere superbis
'Cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis.'
Talibus incensa est iuvenum sententia dictis
Iam magis atque magis, serpitque per agmina murmur;
Ipsi Laurentes mutati ipsique Latini.
Qui sibi iam requiem pugnae rebusque salutem
Sperabant, nunc arma volunt, foedusque precantur
Infectum, et Turni sortem miserantur iniquam.
His aliud maius Iuturna adiungit, et alto
Dat signum caelo, quo non praesentius ullum
Turbavit mentes Italas, monstroque fefellit.
Namque volans rubra fulvus Iovis ales in aethra
Litoreas agitabat aves turbamque sonantem
Agminis aligeri: subito cum lapsus ad undas
Cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis.
Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volucres
Convertunt clamore fugam, mirabile visu,
Aetheraque obscurant pennis, hostemque per auras
Facta nube premunt, donec vi victus et ipso
Pondere defecit, praedamque ex unguibus ales
Proiecit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit.
Tum vero augurium Rutuli clamore salutant,
Expediuntque manus; primusque Tolumnius augur,
'Hoc erat, hoc, votis,' inquit, 'quod saepe petivi.
'Accipio, adgnoscoque deos; me, me duce ferrum
'Corripite, o miseri, quos inprobus advena bello
'Territat, invalidas ut aves, et litora vestra
'Vi populat. Petet ille fugam, penitusque profundo
'Vela dabit. Vos unanimi densate catervas,
'Et regem vobis pugna defendite raptum.'

Dixit, et adversos telum contorsit in hostes
Procurrens; sonitum dat stridula cornus, et auras
Certa secat. Simul hoc, simul ingens clamor, et omnes
Turbati cunei, calefactaque corda tumultu.
Hasta volans, ut forte novem pulcherrima fratrum
Corpora constiterant contra, quos fida crearat
Una tot Arcadio coniunx Tyrrhena Gylippo,
Horum unum ad medium, teritur qua sutilis alvo
Balteus et laterum iuncturas fibula mordet,
Egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Transadigit costas, fulvaque effundit arena.
At fratres, animosa phalanx accensaque luctu,
Pars gladios stringunt manibus, pars missile ferrum
Corripiunt, caecique ruunt. Quos agmina contra
Procurrunt Laurentum; hinc densi rursus inundant
Troes Agyllinique et pictis Arcades armis.
Sic omnes amor unus habet decernere ferro.
Diripuere aras; it toto turbida caelo
Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber;
Craterasque focosque ferunt. Fugit ipse Latinus
Pulsatos referens infecto foedere divos.
Infrenant alii currus, aut corpora saltu
Subiiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adsunt.
Messapus regem regisque insigne gerentem,
Tyrrhenum Aulesten, avidus confundere foedus
Adverso proterret equo; ruit ille recedens,
Et miser oppositis a tergo involvitur aris
In caput inque humeros. At fervidus advolat hasta
Messapus, teloque orantem multa trabali
Desuper altus equo graviter ferit, atque ita fatur:
'Hoc habet; haec melior magnis data victima divis.'
Concurrunt Itali, spoliantque calentia membra.
Obvius ambustum torrem Corynaeus ab ara
Corripit, et venienti Ebyso plagamque ferenti
Occupat os flammis; olli ingens barba reluxit,
Nidoremque ambusta dedit; super ipse secutus
Caesariem laeva turbati corripit hostis,
Inpressoque genu nitens terrae adplicat ipsum;
Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podalirius Alsum,
Pastorem, primaque acie per tela ruentem,

Ense sequens nudo superimminet; ille securi
Adversi frontem mediam mentumque reducta
Disiicit, et sparso late rigat arma cruore.
Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urguet
Somnus; in aeternam conduntur lumina noctem.
At pius Aeneas dextram tendebat inermem
Nudato capite, atque suos clamore vocabat:
'Quo ruitis? quaeve ista repens discordia surgit?
'O cohibete iras! ictum iam foedus, et omnes
'Compositae leges; mihi ius concurrere soli;
'Me sinite, atque auferte metus: ego foedera faxo
'Firma manu; Turnum debent haec iam mihi sacra.'
Has inter voces, media inter talia verba,
Ecce, viro stridens alis adlapsa sagitta est,
Incertum, qua pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta,
Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne deusne,
Attulerit; pressa est insignis gloria facti,
Nec sese Aeneae iactavit volnere quisquam.
Turnus, ut Aenean cedentem ex agmine vidit
Turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet;
Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus
Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas.
Multa virum volitans dat fortia corpora leto;
Semineces volvit multos, aut agmina curru
Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas.
Qualis apud gelidi cum flumina concitus Hebri
Sanguineus Mavors clipeo increpat, atque furentes
Bella movens inmittit equos; illi aequore aperto
Ante Notos Zephyrumque volant; gemit ultima pulsu
Thraca pedum; circumque atrae Formidinis ora,
Iraeque, Insidiaeque, dei comitatus, aguntur:
Talis equos alacer media inter proelia Turnus
Fumantis sudore quatit, miserabile caesis
Hostibus insultans; spargit rapida ungula rores
Sanguineos, mixtaque cruor calcatur arena.
Iamque neci Sthenelumque dedit Thamyrimque Pholumque
Hunc congressus et hunc, illum eminus; eminus ambo
Imbrasidas, Glaucum atque Laden, quos Imbrasus ipse
Nutrierat Lycia, paribusque ornaverat armis,
Vel conferre manum, vel equo praevertere ventos.

Parte alia media Eumedes in proelia fertur,
Antiqui proles bello praeclara Dolonis,
Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem.
Qui quondam, castra ut Danaum speculator adiret,
Ausus Pelidae pretium sibi poscere currus;
Illum Tydides alio pro talibus ausis
Adfecit pretio, nec equis adspirat Achillis.
Hunc procul ut campo Turnus prospexit aperto,
Ante levi iaculo longum per inane secutus,
Sistit equos biiuges et curru desilit, atque
Semianimi lapsoque supervenit, et pede collo
Inpresso, dextrae mucronem extorquet et alto
Fulgentem tinguit iugulo, atque haec insuper addit:
'En, agros, et, quam bello, Troiane, petisti,
'Hesperiam metire iacens: haec praemia, qui me
'Ferro ausi temptare, ferunt; sic moenia condunt.'
Huic comitem Asbyten coniecta cuspide mittit,
Chloreaque Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque
Et sternacis equi lapsum cervice Thymoeten.
Ac velut Edoni Boreae cum spiritus alto
Insonat Aegaeo, sequiturque ad litora fluctus;
Qua venti incubuere, fugam dant nubila caelo:
Sic Turno, quacumque viam secat, agmina cedunt
Conversaeque ruunt acies; fert impetus ipsum,
Et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volantem.
Non tulit instantem Phegeus animisque frementem;
Obiecit sese ad currum, et spumantia frenis
Ora citatorum dextra detorsit equorum.
Dum trahitur pendetque iugis, hunc lata retectum
Lancea consequitur, rumpitque infixa bilicem
Loricam, et summum degustat volnere corpus.
Ille tamen clipeo obiecto conversus in hostem
Ibat, et auxilium ducto mucrone petebat;
Cum rota praecipitem et procursu concitus axis
Impulit effunditque solo, Turnusque secutus
Imam inter galeam summi thoracis et oras
Abstulit ense caput, truncumque reliquit harenae.
  Atque ea dum campis victor dat funera Turnus,
Interea Aenean Mnestheus et fidus Achates
Ascaniusque comes castris statuere cruentum,

Alternos longa nitentem cuspide gressus.
Saevit, et infracta luctatur arundine telum
Eripere, auxilioque viam, quae proxuma, poscit:
Ense secent lato volnus, telique latebram
Rescindant penitus, seseque in bella remittant.
Iamque aderat Phoebo ante alios dilectus Iapis
Iasides, acri quondam cui captus amore
Ipse suas artes, sua munera, laetus Apollo
Augurium citharamque dabat celeresque sagittas.
Ille, ut depositi proferret fata parentis,
Scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi
Maluit et mutas agitare inglorius artes.
Stabat acerba fremens, ingentem nixus in hastam
Aeneas, magno iuvenum et maerentis Iuli
Concursu, lacrimis inmobilis. Ille retorto
Paeonium in morem senior succinctus amictu,
Multa manu medica Phoebique potentibus herbis
Nequiquam trepidat, nequiquam spicula dextra
Sollicitat prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum.
Nulla viam Fortuna regit; nihil auctor Apollo
Subvenit; et saevus campis magis ac magis horror
Crebescit, propiusque malum est. Iam pulvere caelum
Stare vident, subeuntque equites, et spicula castris
Densa cadunt mediis. It tristis ad aethera clamor
Bellantum iuvenum et duro sub Marte cadentum.
Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore,
Dictamnum genetrix Cretaea carpit ab Ida,
Puberibus caulem foliis et flore comantem
Purpureo; non illa feris incognita capris
Gramina, cum tergo volucres haesere sagittae.
Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo,
Detulit; hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem
Inficit, occulte medicans, spargitque salubres
Ambrosiae sucos et odoriferam panaceam.
Fovit ea volnus lympha longaevus Iapis
Ignorans, subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
Quippe dolor, omnis stetit imo volnere sanguis.
Iamque secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta
Excidit, atque novae rediere in pristina vires.
'Arma citi properate viro! quid statis?' Iapis

Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostem.
'Non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra
'Proveniunt, neque te, Aenea, mea dextera servat;
'Maior agit deus atque opera ad maiora remittit.'
Ille avidus pugnae suras incluserat auro
Hinc atque hinc, oditque moras, hastamque coruscat.
Postquam habilis lateri clipeus loricaque tergo est,
Ascanium fusis circum conplectitur armis,
Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur:
'Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem,
'Fortunam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello
'Defensum dabit, et magna inter praemia ducet:
'Tu facito, mox cum matura adoleverit aetas,
'Sis memor, et te animo repetentem exempla tuorum
'Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitet Hector.'
  Haec ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens,
Telum inmane manu quatiens; simul agmine denso
Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt, omnisque relictis
Turba fluit castris. Tum caeco pulvere campus
Miscetur, pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus.
Vidit ab adverso venientes aggere Turnus,
Videre Ausonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
Ossa tremor; prima ante omnes Iuturna Latinos
Audiit adgnovitque sonum, et tremefacta refugit.
Ille volat, campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto.
Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus
It mare per medium; miseris, heu, praescia longe
Horrescunt corda agricolis; dabit ille ruinas
Arboribus, stragemque satis; ruet omnia late;
Ante volant, sonitumque ferunt ad litora venti:
Talis in adversos ductor Rhoeteius hostes
Agmen agit; densi cuneis se quisque coactis
Adglomerant. Ferit ense gravem Thymbraeus Osirim,
Archetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obtruncat Achates,
Ufentemque Gyas; cadit ipse Tolumnius augur,
Primus in adversos telum qui torserat hostes.
Tollitur in caelum clamor, versique vicissim
Pulverulenta fuga Rutuli dant terga per agros.
Ipse neque aversos dignatur sternere morti,
Nec pede congressos aequo nec tela ferentes

Insequitur; solum densa in caligine Turnum
Vestigat lustrans, solum in certamina poscit.
Hoc concussa metu mentem Iuturna virago
Aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum
Excutit, et longe lapsum temone reliquit;
Ipsa subit, manibusque undantes flectit habenas,
Cuncta gerens, vocemque et corpus et arma Metisci.
Nigra velut magnas domini cum divitis aedes
Pervolat et pennis alta atria lustrat hirundo,
Pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas;
Et nunc porticibus vacuis, nunc humida circum
Stagna sonat: similis medios Iuturna per hostes
Fertur equis, rapidoque volans obit omnia curru;
Iamque hic germanum, iamque hic ostentat ovantem;
Nec conferre manum patitur; volat avia longe.
Haud minus Aeneas tortos legit obvius orbes,
Vestigatque virum et disiecta per agmina magna
Voce vocat. Quotiens oculos coniecit in hostem,
Alipedumque fugam cursu temptavit equorum,
Aversos totiens currus Iuturna retorsit.
Heu, quid agat? Vario nequiquam fluctuat aestu,
Diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae.
Huic Messapus, uti laeva duo forte gerebat
Lenta, levis cursu, praefixa hastilia ferro,
Horum unum certo contorquens dirigit ictu.
Substitit Aeneas, et se collegit in arma,
Poplite subsidens; apicem tamen incita summum
Hasta tulit, summasque excussit vertice cristas.
Tum vero adsurgunt irae; insidiisque subactus,
Diversos ubi sentit equos currumque referri,
Multa Iovem et laesi testatus foederis aras,
Iam tandem invadit medios, et Marte secundo
Terribilis saevam nullo discrimine caedem
Suscitat, irarumque omnes effundit habenas.
Quis mihi nunc tot acerba deus, quis carmine caedes
Diversas, obitumque ducum, quos aequore toto
Inque vicem nunc Turnus agit, nunc Troius heros,
Expediat? tanton' placuit concurrere motu,
Iuppiter, aeterna gentes in pace futuras?
Aeneas Rutulum Sucronem,—ea prima ruentes

Pugna loco statuit Teucros—haud multa morantem,
Excipit in latus, et, qua fata celerrima, crudum
Transadigit costas et crates pectoris ensem.
Turnus equo deiectum Amycum fratremque Diorem,
Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cuspide longa,
Hunc mucrone ferit curruque abscisa duorum
Suspendit capita, et rorantia sanguine portat.
Ille Talon Tanaimque neci fortemque Cethegum,
Tres uno congressu, et maestum mittit Oniten,
Nomen Echionium matrisque genus Peridiae;
Hic fratres Lycia missos et Apollinis agris,
Et iuvenem exosum nequiquam bella Menoeten,
Arcada, piscosae cui circum flumina Lernae
Ars fuerat pauperque domus, nec nota potentum
Munera, conductaque pater tellure serebat.
Ac velut inmissi diversis partibus ignes
Arentem in silvam et virgulta sonantia lauro:
Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis
Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, et in aequora currunt
Quisque suum populatus iter: non segnius ambo
Aeneas Turnusque ruunt per proelia; nunc, nunc
Fluctuat ira intus: rumpuntur nescia vinci
Pectora; nunc totis in volnera viribus itur.
Murranum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem
Nomina, per regesque actum genus omne Latinos.
Praecipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi
Excutit, effunditque solo; hunc lora et iuga subter
Provolvere rotae; crebro super ungula pulsu
Incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum.
Ille ruenti Hyllo animisque immane frementi
Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet:
Olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro.
Dextera nec tua te, Graium fortissime, Cretheu,
Eripuit Turno; nec di texere Cupencum,
Aenea veniente, sui; dedit obvia ferro
Pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aerei.
Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Aeole, campi
Oppetere et late terram consternere tergo;
Occidis, Argivae quem non potuere phalanges
Sternere, nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles;

Hic tibi mortis erant metae, domus alta sub Ida,
Lyrnesi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulchrum.
Totae adeo conversae acies, omnesque Latini,
Omnes Dardanidae, Mnestheus, acerque Serestus,
Et Messapus equum domitor, et fortis Asilas,
Tuscorumque phalanx, Euandrique Arcades alae,
Pro se quisque viri summa nituntur opum vi;
Nec mora, nec requies; vasto certamine tendunt.
  Hic mentem Aeneae genetrix pulcherrima misit,
Iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen
Ocius et subita turbaret clade Latinos,
Ille, ut vestigans divorsa per agmina Turnum
Huc atque huc acies circumtulit, aspicit urbem
Immunem tanti belli atque inpune quietam.
Continuo pugnae accendit maioris imago;
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum
Ductores, tumulumque capit, quo cetera Teucrum
Concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula densi
Deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatur:
'Ne qua meis esto dictis mora; Iuppiter hac stat;
'Neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.
'Urbem hodie, caussam belli, regna ipsa Latini,
'Ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur,
'Eruam, et aequa solo fumantia culmina ponam.
'Scilicet expectem, libeat dum proelia Turno
'Nostra pati, rursusque velit concurrere victus?
'Hoc caput, o cives, haec belli summa nefandi.
'Ferte faces propere, foedusque reposcite flammis.'
Dixerat, atque animis pariter certantibus omnes
Dant cuneum, densaque ad muros mole feruntur.
Scalae inproviso subitusque adparuit ignis.
Discurrunt alii ad portas primosque trucidant,
Ferrum alii torquent et obumbrant aethera telis,
Ipse inter primos dextram sub moenia tendit
Aeneas, magnaque incusat voce Latinum,
Testaturque deos iterum se ad proelia cogi,
Bis iam Italos hostes, haec iam altera foedera rumpi.
Exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives:
Urbem alii reserare iubent et pandere portas
Dardanidis, ipsumque trahunt in moenia regem;

Arma ferunt alii et pergunt defendere muros:
Inclusas ut cum latebroso in pumice pastor
Vestigavit apes, fumoque inplevit amaro;
Illae intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra
Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras;
Volvitur ater odor tectis; tum murmure caeco
Intus saxa sonant; vacuas it fumus ad auras.
Accidit haec fessis etiam fortuna Latinis,
Quae totam luctu concussit funditus urbem.
Regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem,
Incessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare,
Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni:
Infelix pugnae iuvenem in certamine credit
Exstinctum, et, subito mentem turbata dolore,
Se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum,
Multaque per maestum demens effata furorem,
Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,
Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta.
Quam cladem miserae postquam accepere Latinae,
Filia prima manu floros Lavinia crines
Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum
Turba furit; resonant late plangoribus aedes.
Hinc totam infelix volgatur fama per urbem.
Demittunt mentes; it scissa veste Latinus,
Coniugis attonitus fatis urbisque ruina,
Canitiem inmundo perfusam pulvere turpans
[Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ante
Dardanium Aenean, generumque adsciverit ultro].
Interea extremo bellator in aequore Turnus
Palantes sequitur paucos iam segnior, atque
Iam minus atque minus successu laetus equorum.
Attulit hunc illi caecis terroribus aura
Commixtum clamorem, arrectasque inpulit aures
Confusae sonus urbis et inlaetabile murmur.
'Hei mihi! quid tanto turbantur moenia luctu?
'Quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe?'
Sic ait, adductisque amens subsistit habenis.
Atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci
Aurigae currumque et equos et lora regebat,
Talibus occurrit dictis: 'Hac, Turne, sequamur

'Troiugenas, qua prima viam victoria pandit;
'Sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint.
'Ingruit Aeneas Italis et proelia miscet;
'Et nos saeva manu mittamus funera Teucris.
'Nec numero inferior, pugnae nec honore recedes.'
Turnus ad haec:
'O soror, et dudum adgnovi, cum prima per artem
'Foedera turbasti teque haec in bella dedisti,
'Et nunc nequiquam fallis dea. Sed quis Olympo
'Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores?
'An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?
'Nam quid ago? aut quae iam spondet Fortuna salutem?
'Vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem
'Murranum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,
'Oppetere ingentem atque ingenti volnere victum.
'Occidit infelix, ne nostrum dedecus Ufens
'Aspiceret; Teucri potiuntur corpore et armis.
'Exscindine domos,—id rebus defuit unum,—
'Perpetiar? dextra nec Drancis dicta refellam?
'Terga dabo, et Turnum fugientem haec terra videbit?
'Usque adeone mori miserum est? Vos o mihi Manes
'Este boni, quoniam Superis aversa voluntas.
'Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius inscia culpae
'Descendam, magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum.'
Vix ea fatus erat: medios volat, ecce, per hostes
Vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagitta
Saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:
'Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum.
'Fulminat Aeneas armis, summasque minatur
'Deiecturum arces Italum exscidioque daturum;
'Iamque faces ad tecta volant. In te ora Latini,
'In te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus,
'Quos generos vocet, aut quae sese ad foedera flectat.
'Praeterea regina, tui fidissima, dextra
'Occidit ipsa sua, lucemque exterrita fugit.
'Soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas
'Sustentant aciem. Circum hos utrimque phalanges
'Stant densae, strictisque seges mucronibus horret
'Ferrea: tu currum deserto in gramine versas.'
Obstipuit varia confusus imagine rerum

Turnus, et obtutu tacito stetit; aestuat ingens
Uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu
Et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.
Ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti,
Ardentes oculorum orbes ad moenia torsit
Turbidus, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.
Ecce autem, flammis inter tabulata volutus
Ad caelum undabat vertex turrimque tenebat,
Turrim, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse
Subdideratque rotas pontesque instraverat altos.
'Iam iam fata, soror superant; absiste morari;
'Quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur.
'Stat conferre manum Aeneae, stat, quidquid acerbi est,
'Morte pati; neque me indecorem, germana, videbis
'Amplius. Hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem.'
Dixit, et e curru saltum dedit ocius arvis,
Perque hostes, per tela ruit, maestamque sororem
Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.
Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice praeceps
Cum ruit, avolsum vento, seu turbidus imber
Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
Fertur in abruptum magno mons inprobus actu,
Exsultatque solo, silvas armenta virosque
Involvens secum: disiecta per agmina Turnus
Sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso
Sanguine terra madet, striduntque hastilibus aurae;
Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore:
'Parcite iam, Rutuli, et vos tela inhibete, Latini;
'Quaecumque est Fortuna, mea est: me verius unum
'Pro vobis foedus luere, et decernere ferro.'
Discessere omnes medii, spatiumque dedere.
At pater Aeneas, audito nomine Turni,
Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces,
Praecipitatque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit,
Laetitia exsultans, horrendumque intonat armis:
Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse, coruscis
Cum fremit ilicibus, quantus, gaudetque nivali
Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
Iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant

Moenia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros,
Armaque deposuere humeris. Stupet ipse Latinus
Ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
Inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.
Atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi,
Procursu rapido, coniectis eminus hastis,
Invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro.
Dat gemitum tellus: tum crebros ensibus ictus
Congeminant; fors et virtus miscentur in unum.
Ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno
Cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri
Frontibus incurrunt; pavidi cessere magistri;
Stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae,
Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;
Illi inter sese multa vi volnera miscent,
Cornuaque obnixi infigunt, et sanguine largo
Colla armosque lavant; gemitu nemus omne remugit:
Non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
Concurrunt clipeis; ingens fragor aethera conplet.
Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances
Sustinet, et fata inponit diversa duorum,
Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum.
Emicat hic, inpune putans, et corpore toto
Alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem,
Et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini,
Arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis
Frangitur, in medioque ardentem deserit ictu,
Ni fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocior Euro,
Ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.
Fama est, praecipitem, cum prima in proelia iunctos
Conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto,
Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisse Metisci;
Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri,
Suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Volcania ventum est,
Mortalis mucro, glacies ceu futilis, ictu
Dissiluit: fulva resplendent fragmina harena.
Ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus,
Et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes;
Undique enim Teucri densa inclusere corona,
Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.

Nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardata sagitta
Interdum genua impediunt cursumque recusant,
Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urguet:
Inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus
Cervum, aut puniceae saeptum formidine pennae,
Venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;
Ille autem, insidiis et ripa territus alta,
Mille fugit refugitque vias: at vividus Umber
Haeret hians, iam iamque tenet, similisque tenenti
Increpuit malis, morsuque elusus inani est.
Tum vero exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque
Responsant circa, et caelum tonat omne tumultu.
Ille simul fugiens Rutulos simul increpat omnes,
Nomine quemque vocans, notumque efflagitat ensem.
Aeneas mortem contra praesensque minatur
Exitium, si quisquam adeat, terretque trementes,
Excisurum urbem minitans, et saucius instat.
Quinque orbes explent cursu, totidemque retexunt
Huc illuc; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
Praemia, sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant.
Forte sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris
Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum,
Servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant
Laurenti divo et votas suspendere vestes:
Sed stirpem Teucri nullo discrimine sacrum
Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo.
Hic hasta Aeneae stabat; huc impetus illam
Detulerat, fixam et lenta in radice tenebat.
Incubuit voluitque manu convellere ferrum
Dardanides, teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu
Non poterat. Tum vero amens formidine Turnus,
'Faune, precor, miserere,' inquit, 'tuque optuma ferrum
'Terra tene, colui vestros si semper honores,
'Quos contra Aeneadae bello fecere profanos.'
Dixit, opemque dei non cassa in vota vocavit.
Namque diu luctans lentoque in stirpe moratus
Viribus haud ullis valuit discludere morsus
Roboris Aeneas. Dum nititur acer et instat,
Rursus in aurigae faciem mutata Metisci
Procurrit fratrique ensem dea Daunia reddit.

Quod Venus audaci Nymphae indignata licere,
Accessit, telumque alta ab radice revellit.
Olli sublimes, armis animisque refecti,
Hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hasta,
Adsistunt contra certamine Martis anheli.
  Iunonem interea Rex omnipotentis Olympi
Adloquitur, fulva pugnas de nube tuentem;
'Quae iam finis erit, coniunx? quid denique restat?
'Indigetem Aenean scis ipsa, et scire fateris,
'Deberi caelo, fatisque ad sidera tolli.
'Quid struis? aut qua spe gelidis in nubibus haeres?
'Mortalin' decuit violari volnere divum?
'Aut ensem—quid enim sine te Iuturna valeret?—
'Ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis?
'Desine iam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris;
'Nec te tantus edit tacitam dolor, et mihi curae
'Saepe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent.
'Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agitare vel undis
'Troianos potuisti, infandum accendere bellum,
'Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenaeos:
'Ulterius temptare veto.' Sic Iuppiter orsus;
Sic dea submisso contra Saturnia voltu:
'Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,
'Iuppiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui;
'Nec tu me aeria solam nunc sede videres
'Digna indigna pati, sed flammis cincta sub ipsa
'Starem acie traheremque inimica in proelia Teucros.
'Iuturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri
'Suasi, et pro vita maiora audere probavi;
'Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum;
'Adiuro Stygii caput inplacabile fontis,
'Una superstitio superis quae reddita divis.
'Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnasque exosa relinquo.
'Illud te, nulla fati quod lege tenetur,
'Pro Latio obtestor, pro maiestate tuorum:
'Cum iam conubiis pacem felicibus, esto,
'Conponent, cum iam leges et foedera iungent,
'Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos,
'Neu Troas fieri iubeas Teucrosque vocari,
'Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestem.

'Sit Latium, sint Albani per saecula reges,
'Sit Romana potens Itala virtute propago;
'Occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine Troia.'
Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor:
'Es germana Iovis Saturnique altera proles:
'Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus!
'Verum age et inceptum frustra submitte furorem:
'Do, quod vis, et me victusque volensque remitto.
'Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt,
'Utque est nomen erit; commixti corpore tantum
'Subsident Teucri: morem ritusque sacrorum
'Adiiciam; faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos.
'Hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,
'Supra homines, supra ire deos pietate videbis,
'Nec gens ulla tuos aeque celebrabit honores.'
Adnuit his Iuno, et mentem laetata retorsit.
Interea excedit caelo, nubemque relinquit.
  His actis aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat,
Iuturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis.
Dicuntur geminae pestes cognomine Dirae,
Quas et Tartaream Nox intempesta Megaeram
Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit
Serpentum spiris, ventosasque addidit alas.
Hae Iovis ad solium saevique in limine regis
Adparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus aegris,
Si quando letum horrificum morbosque deum rex
Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes.
Harum unam celerem demisit ab aethere summo
Iuppiter, inque omen Iuturnae occurrere iussit.
Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur.
Non secus, ac nervo per nubem inpulsa sagitta,
Armatam saevi Parthus quam felle veneni,
Parthus, sive Cydon, telum inmedicabile, torsit,
Stridens et celeres incognita transilit umbras:
Talis se sata Nocte tulit, terrasque petivit.
Postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni,
Alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram,
Quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis
Nocte sedens serum canit inportuna per umbras;
Hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora

Fertque refertque sonans, clipeumque everberat alis.
Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor,
Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
At, procul ut Dirae stridorem adgnovit et alas,
Infelix crines scindit Iuturna solutos,
Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis:
'Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana iuvare?
'Aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem
'Arte morer? talin' possum me opponere monstro?
'Iam iam linquo acies. Ne me terrete timentem,
'Obscenae volucres; alarum verbera nosco
'Letalemque sonum; nec fallunt iussa superba
'Magnanimi Iovis. Haec pro virginitate reponit?
'Quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis adempta est
'Condicio? possem tantos finire dolores
'Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras.
'Inmortalis ego? aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum
'Te sine, frater, erit? O quae satis ima dehiscat
'Terra mihi, Manesque deam demittat ad imos!'
Tantum effata, caput glauco contexit amictu,
Multa gemens, et se fluvio dea condidit alto.
  Aeneas instat contra telumque coruscat,
Ingens, arboreum, et saevo sic pectore fatur:
'Quae nunc deinde mora est? aut quid iam, Turne, retractas?
'Non cursu, saevis certandum est comminus armis.
'Verte omnes tete in facies, et contrahe, quidquid
'Sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis
'Astra sequi, clausumque cava te condere terra.'
Ille caput quassans: 'Non me tua fervida terrent
'Dicta, ferox: di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis.'
Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens,
Saxum antiquum, ingens campo quod forte iacebat,
Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis;
Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus:
Ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem,
Altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.
Sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem,
Tollentemve manu saxumque inmane moventem;

Genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.
Tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,
Nec spatium evasit totum, neque pertulit ictum.
Ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
Nocte quies, nequiquam avidos extendere cursus
Velle videmur, et in mediis conatibus aegri
Succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notae
Sufficiunt vires, nec vox aut verba sequuntur:
Sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit,
Successum dea dira negat. Tum pectore sensus
Vertuntur varii; Rutulos adspectat et urbem,
Cunctaturque metu, telumque instare tremescit;
Nec, quo se eripiat, nec, qua vi tendat in hostem,
Nec currus usquam videt aurigamque sororem.
Cunctanti telum Aeneas fatale coruscat,
Sortitus fortunam oculis, et corpore toto
Eminus intorquet. Murali concita numquam
Tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti
Dissultant crepitus. Volat atri turbinis instar
Exitium dirum hasta ferens, orasque recludit
Loricae et clipei extremos septemplicis orbes.
Per medium stridens transit femur. Incidit ictus
Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.
Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli, totusque remugit
Mons circum, et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.
Ille humiles supplex oculos dextramque precantem
Protendens, 'Equidem merui, nec deprecor, inquit;
'Utere sorte tua. Miseri te si qua parentis
'Tangere cura potest, oro,—fuit et tibi talis
'Anchises genitor—Dauni miserere senectae,
'Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,
'Redde meis. Vicisti, et victum tendere palmas
'Ausonii videre: tua est Lavinia coniunx:
'Ulterius ne tende odiis.' Stetit acer in armis
Aeneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit;
Et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo
Coeperat, infelix humero cum adparuit alto
Balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
Pallantis pueri, victum quem volnere Turnus
Straverat atque humeris inimicum insigne gerebat.

Ille, oculis postquam saevi monumenta doloris
Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus, et ira
Terribilis: 'Tune hinc spoliis indute meorum
'Eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc volnere, Pallas
'Immolat, et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.'
Hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit
Fervidus. Ast illi solvuntur frigore membra,
Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

NOTES.

[1—17. The Latins, disheartened, look to Turnus for aid. He rises like a wounded lion and tells Latinus that the Trojans are cowards; *he* is quite ready for the single combat; let them settle the agreement.]

1. **ut**, temporal, 'when.'

infractos, 'broken.'

2. **defecisse**, 'were disheartened.'

sua...se... being the first words of their clauses are emphatic; '*his* word now was claimed, *he* was the centre of all eyes.'

promissa. In the last book Turnus had been taunted by Drances, who complained that their soldiers were being sacrificed to the personal interests of one man, and had replied that he was quite ready to fight Aeneas alone in single combat.

3. **ultro** properly means 'beyond' and hence comes to be used, especially by Vergil, for any feelings or acts not provoked or caused by others, spontaneous, *over and above* what you might expect. For instance *ultro adloqui* is 'to speak without being spoken to' as opposed to 'answering.' Here it might be rendered 'himself,' i.e. he needed no prompting.

4. **Poenorum**, 'the Carthaginians,' used here for Africa generally.

arvis, not strictly used: he is thinking of the wastes or forests.

5. **ille**. This word at once draws attention to the lion (which we should do with an adjective), and enables the poet to put *leo* emphatic at the end, 'That mighty lion.'

So XI. 493, Campoque potitus aut *ille* in pastus.

6. **tum demum**, 'then at length,' 'then indeed,' *demum* being a sort of enclitic used with demonstrative words.

movet arma, metaphorical, 'prepares battle.'

comantes excutiens toros, lit. 'shaking the shaggy sinews,' a rather bold variation for 'the mighty mane.'

7. **latronis**. The huntsman is called 'robber' from his stealthy attack, probably.

9. 'So waxed the kindling fury of Turnus.' Vergil draws him as a violently passionate man.

10. **turbidus**, 'wild.' The root-idea of *turba*, *turbo*, *turbare*, is 'confusion.' Compare the various meanings 'crowd,' 'whirlpool,' 'storm,' &c.

11. **nihil est quod**, 'there is no reason why,' *quod* being used relatively just as *quid* is interrogatively.

dicta retractent, 'they should take back their word.' The subj. is indirect dubitative, the direct form being *quid dicta retractent?*

This line and the next shew Turnus' violence and pride. The 'coward sons of Aeneas' had not offered to 'shirk their covenant.'

13. **congredior**, forcible pres. for fut. 'I go to face him.'

sacra, 'the rites' include all necessaries for the sacrifice.

concipe foedus, 'dictate the treaty.' The *foedus* was the agreement that Lavinia should go to the winner. *concipere* properly means 'to shape,' 'to formulate.' [Notice *pater*, with *e* long (as in old Latin it used to be). Verg. only uses this license in the first syllable of the foot, where the stress is.]

15. **desertorem**, 'runaway.'

16. The 'common stain' was cowardice and faithlessness, v. 12.

17. **cedat Lavinia coniunx**, 'let Lavinia become his bride,' *cedere* regularly used of conquered spoil or captives (*aurum*, *praeda*, *res*, *captivi*) *passing* into the victor's possession. So 'Andromachen *cessisse* marito' III. 297.

[18—53. Latinus replies: You have other realms: it is not fated Lavinia should wed a countryman; I promised her to you, breaking other pledges, and have suffered ever since: for all sakes forbear the combat. Turnus wrathfully refuses, scorning the peril.]

19. **animi** might be Greek defining gen., or gen. of relation, so common with adj. in Aeneid (*aevi* maturus, integer *aevi*, dives *opum*, fessi *rerum*, &c.): but *animi* occurs so often (in prose as well as poetry) with verbs and participles, that it is probably a *locative* use, '*in soul*,' like *humi*, *domi*, *cordi*, *militiae*, &c. Thus we find *animi angere* (Cic.), cruciare *an.* (Plaut.), fallit *an.* (Lucr.), pendeo *an.* (Cic.).

feroci, 'bold,' 'proud.'

23. 'Gold and good-will have I, Latinus, too': i.e. I can compensate you for your loss of kingdom and princess in other ways.

24. **Laurens**, 'Latin,' from *Laurentum* chief town of Latinus.

25. **fatu**. This is commonly called the supine in *u*. It is really the *ablative* (the supine in *um* being the *accus.*) of a substantival stem formed from the verb. Thus *haud mollia fatu* means 'hard in the saying,' 'hard to say,' 'unwelcome message.' (*sine* is imper. of *sinere.*)

27. Notice **veterum** in the sense of 'former.'

28. **canebant**, 'declared' (used of soothsaying, prophesying, divine messages of any kind).

29. **cognato sanguine**, because Turnus was nephew of Amata wife of Latinus.

31. **genero**, Aeneas, to whom the vacillating Latinus, following the prophecies, had at first promised Lavinia. See VII. 98.

[Notice the hiatus: *genero: arma....*]

35. **spes Italas**, 'the hopes of Italy,' he means the fortunes of the Latins, the phrase being poetic exaggeration. So elsewhere the Trojan war is called 'the conflict of two worlds': and again Troy is called 'the fortunes of Asia.'

37. **referor**, 'drifting' [lit. 'carried back,' i.e. change and change again my purpose].

38. **socios**, i.e. the Trojans.

39. **incolumi**, abl. abs. (like *Turno exstincto*).

43. **res bello varias**, 'war's chances.' This *bello* would in prose be *in bello* or *belli.*

44. 'Whom Ardea, his distant home, now parts from us forlorn.'

46. 'It wins its way more and more, and grows worse with cure.'

49. **letum...pacisci**, lit. 'to agree to death for honour': i.e. to die so as to get honour. More naturally expressed in Aen. V. 230 *vitam pro laude pacisci*, 'barter life for honour.' Here the poet inverts the idea.

52. The *quae-tegat* clause follows just as if the previous clause were *negative*, which in sense it is. 'His goddess mother will not be near him to shelter him, &c.'

illi may be used with *abest* as with *adest*. Cic. has '*quid illi abest.*'

[54—80. Amata detains and entreats Turnus to avoid the combat: he is their only hope: if he is vanquished, she too will die, sooner than be captive. Lavinia listens with tears and blushes; but in spite of love and entreaty Turnus clings to his honour and sends Idmon to bear his challenge to Aeneas.]

54. **sorte**, new 'chance' or 'turn' of fight.

55. **moritura**, 'resolved on death,' i.e. if he fail, cf. 62.

generum, for so she hoped, and so it had been agreed.

56. **te**, governed by *oro* in line 60. Sometimes the *te* is put even before the accusative governed by *per*: 'Per te si qua fides oro,' 'I pray thee by whatever honour thou hast.'

59. 'On thee the whole house tottering leans' (*te* acc.).

62. **simul**, 'with thee.'

65. **plurimus ignem subiecit rubor**, 'the deep blush flamed up.'

67. **violare**, 'to stain.'

si quis violaverit, 'if one stains.' The perf. subj. in conditional sentences is often best given by the English present.

[Notice *ebur* with *u* long: cf. *pater* 13, and see index.]

72. **tanto**, 'so evil.'

73. **prosequere**, 'attend.'

74. 'For Turnus is not free to stay his fate,' i.e. it was no use to ask Turnus, for if his fate could be delayed, it was not Turnus' will that could delay it.

78. **non Teucros agat in Rutulos**, for it was to be single combat.

80. **coniunx**, predicate. 'Let Lavinia's hand be sought upon that field'; lit. 'Let Lavinia be sought as a wife.'

[81—106. Turnus retires, and calls for his horses, given by Orithyia to his ancestor Pilumnus, takes his sword, made by Vulcan, and the spear of Actor; and bidding the spear do its part, he arms, raging like a bull for the fray.]

82. **ante ora**, 'in his presence.'

83. Orithyia was wife of Boreas, the north wind, who according to Homer was the father of the Trojan royal horses (a picturesque mythical way of extolling the speed of the horses, cf. 84), but of course it is only Vergil who has connected her with Pilumnus, the native Latin deity.

decus, 'a noble gift.'

84. **anteirent**, subjunctive consecutive after *qui*, as it describes the *result* of their qualities.

86. **plausa**, lit. 'struck with a sound.' Construe, 'and pat the sounding chest.'

For the *accumulation* of the phrase *plausa lacessunt* compare the Vergilian expressions *fixum sedet*, *conversa tulere*, *deceptam fefellit*, &c.

87. **orichalco**, a Greek word ὀρείχαλκος, with the second syllable shortened, probably meaning 'brass.'

88. **aptat habendo**, 'fits for the wear,' *habendo*, dat.

89. **ensemque**, with *e* long. Vergil generally uses this license (which is imitated from Homer, cf. *Λάμπον τε Κλύτιόν τε*, &c.) before double consonants, as here 'clipeum.'

cornua were two projecting sockets in which the crest stood.

90. 'The god mighty with fire' is Vulcan, of course.

92. **columna.** If the ablative is right, it is a rarer construction, though possible, of *adnixus: confidere* takes the same double construction. So in English we 'trust in' and 'trust to.'

94. **Aurunci**, an old Italian race belonging to the tribes inhabiting S. Latium and Campania.

95. **frustrata vocatus**, 'failed my bidding.'

99. **semiviri**, 'unmanly,' cf. 12.

100. 'Crisped with hot iron and dripping scent,' a most contemptuous line. *Murra*, the truer Latin spelling of *myrrha*.

The Romans of Vergil's day had a contempt for the feeble luxurious and effeminate Phrygian: and this feeling is dramatically transferred to Turnus.

102. **scintillae absistunt**, 'the flashes start': strong phrase, but paralleled in many languages, in describing strong emotion.

103. **prima in proelia**, 'to begin the combat.'

104. **irasci in cornua** (lit. 'to rage into his horns'), a powerful phrase translated from Eurip. *Bacchae*, 743, *ἐς κέρας θυμούμενοι*, describing the preliminary lowerings and thrustings of the head, so well known in an angry bull. Construe: 'and is fain to gather wrath into his horns,' or more simply 'and butts with furious horn.'

105. **lacessit**, 'vexes.'

106. **sparsa...harena**, 'pawing up the sand prepares the battle.'

[107—133. Aeneas prepares equally for battle, cheers his comrades and arranges the treaty. Next day, the ground is measured, the altars built, the hosts in full armour take their place, the old men and women crowd the walls and towers.]

115. **elatis**, 'lifted,' as of a horse rising and eager.

118. **focos**, 'braziers' for the fire. 'The gods of both' being the arbiters of the combat naturally have their altars in the midst.

120. **limus** is an obscure word, supposed to mean originally 'slant.' The word was used (as one of the many technical sacrificial terms) to mean the 'apron' of the priest, from the waist to the feet, with a 'slanting' band of purple. This traditional derivation seems very doubtful, though the meaning 'apron' may be trusted.

verbena (the old English 'vervain,' also used as a charm) was the sacred name for the herbs plucked by the priest as part of the ceremony.

121. **pilata**, old military word, 'in close order.' There is an adverb *pilatim* to express the same. These words, in spite of apparent similarity, are probably not derived from **pilum**, 'a javelin,' but come from the root *pil-* which contains the idea of 'pressure' or 'solidity'; cf. **pila**, 'a pillar,' also a 'stone pier.' **Pilum**, 'a heavy javelin,' also means 'a mortar,' and is probably from the same stem, so that in this way after all there is a connection.

124. **instructi**, 'arranged.' **aspera**, 'stern.'

127. **Assaraci**, one of the sons of Tros, of the royal race of Troy.

130. **telluri**. See note on 256.

131. **studio effusae**, 'eagerly pouring out.'

[134—160. Iuno, on the Alban mount, addresses the nymph Iuturna (sister of Turnus): 'I love thee, without jealousy, and have protected Turnus as far as fate allowed. Now I can do no more: try thy skill to save thy brother.']

135. Notice the rhetorical repetition.

139. There were one or more waters sacred to Iuturna, in or near the city.

sonoris, 'sounding,' 'babbling,' opposed to the silent *stagna*.

143. Be careful to construe **ut** 'how.' The subj. *praetulerim* is due to the indirect question.

144. **ingratum**, 'the fatal couch,' because the honour brought misery with it.

145. **in parte locarim**, 'given thee thy share,' 'made thee sharer' (the original meaning of *pars* is 'share').

146. **ne me incuses**, 'lest thou blame me.' This makes better sense than 'do not blame.'

147. **qua**, 'where' (i.e. 'as far as'). **Parcae**, 'fates': being terrible they were called by the propitiatory name of the 'Sparers.'

148. **cedere**, 'to prosper,' lit. 'to go forward.' 'Fates allowed Latium's cause to prosper.'

149. **inparibus**, 'too strong.'

150. 'The fatal day, the adverse power is nigh.' Notice the impressive sound.

152. **praesens**, often used of divine influence; 'powerful.'

155. **honestum**, 'lovely.'

156. **lacrimis**, dat. of fitness, though there is no adj. The construction in prose would be *lacrimarum*.

158. **conceptum**, *v.* 13.

159. **auctor ego audendi**, 'I bid thee dare it.' The *auctor* is the person who instigates, advises, is responsible, supports, confirms, &c.

[161—215. Aeneas and Latinus, each resplendent in his armour, advance to the altar. After sacrifice, Aeneas prays: 'Sun and Earth and Gods bear witness, if Turnus wins, we will retire to Evander's city, and make no more war: if I win, the races shall unite on equal terms.' Latinus then likewise swears by his sceptre, that whatever befalls nothing shall impair the treaty.]

161. **reges** has no verb, but it is subdivided into Latinus and Turnus, each with his own verb. A very natural construction.

164. **specimen**, 'token.'

avi in the wider sense, 'ancestor.' The Sun was father of Circe, who was wife of Picus, mother of Faunus: Latinus, son of Faunus.

170. An ornate way of saying 'a pig and a sheep': V. often tries thus to dignify the commonplace. The 'unshorn' sheep is fitter for sacrifice.

172. **conversi lumina**, 'turning their eyes.' The accusative is the *object* acc. and the participle is practically a middle. Note that there are *two* usages which Vergil adopts, no doubt without distinguishing, (1) *passive*, like *interfusa genas*, *traiectus lora*, (2) *middle*, like *crines effusa*, *unum exuta pedem*, *pectus percussa*.

This instance is the middle use.

173. The order was to sprinkle the sacred salt meal on the victim's head; then cut off a lock from the brow [*notare*, 'to graze'], which was thrown into the fire; then to cut the victim's throat and offer it.

179. The repetition of *iam* is earnest: 'kinder now, now at last, goddess, I pray.'

181. **fontesque fluviosque**, see 89, note.

182. 'The sanctity of high heaven, and Powers of the blue main.'

183. **fors**, adverb. 'If victory perchance attend.'

184. **Euander**, Arcadian hero, is settled (on the site of future Rome) at a place called Pallanteum. He had formed alliance with Aeneas.

185. **cedet**, 'retire from.' [Observe three different meanings of *cedo* in 148, 183, 185.]

187. **nostrum** is *predicate:* 'if victory grant the battle to our hands,' 'make the day ours.'

192. **sacra deosque**, 'my gods and rites,' *sacra* being the images and censers and ceremonial utensils, as well as the ceremonies.

193. **socer**, &c., 'his arms, his kingdom due, let my bride's father Latinus keep.'

198. **Latonaeque genus duplex**, 'the twin offspring of Latona' means Apollo and Diana, gods of the Sun and Moon.

199. 'The nether powers and stern Pluto's shrine' : *Dis* or *Pluto* is the god of Hades, or the lower world of the dead.

201. **medios ignes et numina**, 'the fires and divine powers between us,' lit. '*in the midst*,' because the gods were, so to speak, neutral, the umpires of the combat, and the altar was built *in the midst* to symbolize this. Cf. 118, note.

203. 'Nor shall any force move my will, whatever befall, no, not if it plunge the earth into the waves, confounding all with deluge, and drown the heavens in the deep.'

209. **ferro**, abl. of instrument, as *posuit comas* is only another way of saying 'has been stripped.'

210. 'The craftsman's hand has cased it in seemly bronze.'

211. The inf. **gestare** is the explanatory infinitive, well known in Greek, from which Vergil borrows it.

The whole of this passage about the sceptre is an imitation of Homer, Il. I. 234, with the difference that what here is a *comparison* is there an *oath*, 'Yea, by this sceptre.'

[216—310. The Rutules object that the fight is unfair. Iuturna, in form of Camers, urges their discontent: 'Are you not cowards? We are double their number: up, and fight.' Thus stirred, they are still more moved by an omen: an eagle, seizing a swan, is beset by a flight of birds, and dropping his prey escapes. Tolumnius exhorts them and shoots at the foe, and the fight begins. Latinus flies. Messapus slays Aulestes, Corynaeus Ebysus, and Podalirius Alsus.]

216. **inpar**, 'ill-matched.'

videri. This use of infinitive is well known as the *historic inf.* As its effect is to describe the *action* simply, without marking the order of time, it is used wherever the time is not definite; as either when the action is *rapid*, act following act: or when *feelings* are described (as here) which have no definite end or beginning: or when confused and crowded *scenes* are depicted.

217. **misceri** implies confusion, 'are troubled.'

218. **non viribus aequis**, 'see them nearer, so ill-matched.' The abl. is unusual, for the *person* to whom it applies is not expressed.

219. **adiuvat** (*aids* the feeling), 'moves them yet more.'

224. Camers, king of Amyclae (on the coast of Italy, N. of

Naples), is called, in the xth book, 'the richest of the Ausonides.' [Amyclae was known as the Silent, acc. to the legend, because it had been forbidden, owing to false alarms, to speak of the enemy's approach. So the town was taken.]

225. **ingens**, 'noble.'

226. **et ipse**, after *cui*, is irregular but quite natural.

227. **haud nescia rerum**, 'knowing all' (quite general, like the Latin). She was a goddess in a crowd of men: they believed idle rumours, she 'knew all.'

229. **pro cunctis talibus**, 'for all these heroes.'

231. **omnes**, predicate, 'are all.'

232. **fatales manus**, 'those hosts of fate.' For (in VIIIth book) Vergil tells us how Etruria rose against its cruel king Mezentius, who fled to the protection of Turnus. Preparing to war against Turnus, they were withheld by the augur, who announced that a foreigner must lead them to battle (*externos optate duces*). This prophecy was fulfilled by the arrival of Aeneas, and it is to this that Iuturna is scornfully and ironically alluding.

233. **alterni si congrediamur**, a forcible way of saying 'if we should fight them with half our force': lit. 'if every other man of us meet them in fight.'

235. 'Fame will lift him...and he shall live on the lips of men.' A reminiscence of a line of Ennius 'volito vivos per ora virum.'

240. **Laurentum**, the capital of king Latinus.

241. **rebusque salutem**, 'and safety for their cause'; before they wanted only safety, now vengeance.

242. **foedusque precantur infectum**, 'pray that the peace be not ratified.' *Infectum* is predicate.

245. **praesens**, 152.

246. **monstro fefellit**, 'cheated with false portent.'

247. **Iovis ales**, the eagle.

248. **turbam sonantem agminis aligeri**, 'the winged troop in screaming rout.'

254. **vi** is the 'assault' of his foes.

255. **defecit**, 'gave up.' Cf. 2.

256. **fluvio.** It is best to take it dat., as though the swan were given *to* the river. It is a little more personal and picturesque than if he had accurately said '*in fluvium*.' It is a very common dative in V., *educere caelo*, *pelago praecipito*, facilis descensus *Averno*, &c.

263. 'Far o'er the sea will sail.' **profundo**, local abl.

267. Notice the sounding line to suggest the whizzing arrow, like the famous galloping line VIII. 596

'*quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.*'

270. **ut forte**, see note on 488.

273. **teritur alvo**, 'presses the waist'; lit. 'is rubbed by.'

274. **laterum iuncturas**, 'the edges of the ribs,' i.e. the lower edges, just where the belt would buckle. [Others take it of the belt: 'grips the meeting lappets.']

276. **costas**. The second acc. *costas* (after *horum unum*) is an irregularity. It is however quite natural, and the explanation is, that the accusative has *preceded*, and expects (so to speak) an active verb 'stabs,' for which the more detailed expression *transadigit costas* is substituted. The construction is helped by *effundit*, which picks up the correct grammar again. Compare X. 698 *Sed Latagum...occupat os faciemque.*

281. **Agyllini** are the rebel Etrurians (note on 232). Agylla, the later Caere, was the place (according to Vergil's tradition) where the Lydian colonists of Etruria settled.

282. **amor**, 'longing.'

284. 'Hurtles the iron hail.'

286. 'His gods insulted and his treaty void.'

291. **adverso equo**, 'riding toward him.' *Equo* is Messapus' horse, of course.

292. 'Stumbles on the altar in his rear and rolls upon his head and shoulders,' a vivid and clear description.

294. **trabali**, 'mighty as a beam.' *telo trabali*, phrase of Ennius.

295. **altus equo**, 'aloft on his horse,' a natural extension of the prose use of the ablative of the place where. Cf. 43.

296. **hoc habet**, 'vanquished,' 'he has got it,' a vernacular expression (like our 'you'll catch it,' 'I'll give it you'), common at Rome, and especially used by the people in the circus when the gladiator was hit.

298. **ambustum**, 'charred.' *Amb* is the remnant of an old Latin preposition *ambi*='around,' which only remains now in a few old compounds—*amburo*, *ambitio*, *ambages*, &c.: it is of course connected with *ambo*, and literally is 'on both sides.'

300. **occupat os flammis**. The idea of *occupare* is 'sudden seizing' (so as to anticipate your foe). 'Dashed fire in his face.'

301. **super**, 'close after.' [As we say 'one thing followed *upon* another.']

302. **turbati**, according to its proper use, 'bewildered.' Cf. 10, note.

303. **adplicat**, 'pins.'

304. **sic**, 'as he lay.'

309. **olli**, (old form) for *illi*, used in stately or impressive passages, like this.

[311—382. Aeneas tries to stay the fight, but wounded by an arrow from an unknown hand he retreats. Turnus, flushed with sudden hope, jumps into his chariot and begins the fight. He tears along, like Mars on the Thracian plain, and slays one after another. Eumedes he spies, and spears him, and leaps out of his chariot, stabs, and triumphs over the corpse: then drives again all before him, as a north wind the waves and clouds. Phegeus, fired with vengeance, makes for his car; but Turnus pierces him, rides him down, and cuts off his head.]

311. **inermem...nudato**...for he does not want a battle.

315. 'I alone may engage: give way to me.'

316. **faxo**. This is an old form of the future. By a comparison of the examples which remain it seems probable that this is formed by adding *-so* to the stem. Thus we find *rap-so*, *cap-so*, *oc-cep-so*, *in-cen-so*, &c.

318. Notice the rhetorical repetition: cf. 135.

319. **viro**, dat. indirect object after *adlapsa*.

320. **incertum**...'doubtful, by what hand sped,' &c. A verb is easily supplied with *incertum*.

322. **attulerit**, subj. of indirect question. **pressa**, 'hidden,' 'dark.'

327. **manibus molitur**, 'handles firmly,' *molior* implying effort. It is used of various efforts, e.g. *hurling*, m. fulmina G. I. 329; *building*, m. classem Aen. III. 6; *planning*, m. fugam II. 109.

330. **raptas** adds to the speed and rapidity of the action, 'hurls the hasty spear,' lit. 'snatched up.'

331. **concitus**, 'speeding.' Hebrus (Maritza) is a principal river of Thrace.

332. **clipeo increpat**, 'sounds on his shield,' to stir all to arms.

338. **miserabile**, adverbial, cf. 398: it balances the sentence best to take it with *insultans*, 'spurning pitiably the slain foe.'

339—40. Powerful lines. 'The whirling hoof splashes bloody dews, trampling the gory sand.'

342. **hunc congressus**, &c., 'these in close fight, the other (Sthenelus) from afar.'

344. **paribus**, 'alike,' i.e. the two brothers were armed alike. [Notice *Lycia*, abl. of place, which in prose would be 'in *Lycia*.']

345. **conferre...praevertere**, infinitive of purpose, explaining the object of the training. 'To fight, and fly before the wind.' Cf. 211, of which use it is an extension.

348. **referens**, 'recalling,' a pretty word.

350. **pretium...ut adiret**, 'the price of going,' the final clause *ut adiret* depending on *pretium*. **Pelidae**, Achilles, son of Peleus. The story is from Homer, Il. x. 314.

currus, 'chariot and horses,' as the plural generally means. See 475.

351. 'Far other price Tydides paid him, nor does he...&c.' i.e. Diomede killed him for his audacity. Diomede was son of Tydeus.

354. **ante**, adv. 'first.' **inane**, 'space.'

356. **semianimi lapsoque supervenit**, 'stands over his failing prostrate form.' Notice the expressive movement of these lines.

357. **alto iugulo**, strained but effective phrase for 'steeps the gleaming blade *deep in his throat*.'

360—1. **haec praemia...sic condunt**; *haec* and *sic* are emphatic. '*This* is the reward...'tis *thus* they build.'

363. **Chloreaque**, cf. 89, note.

364. **sternax**, 'restive.' [*sternere*, cf. *fugax*, *ferax*, &c.]

365. **Edoni**, a wild Thracian tribe. It is a Greek epithet of Boreas, Thrace being N. of Greece, and very cold in winter.

366. **sequitur**, 'chases,' if *fluctus* is acc. But perhaps it is better nom. sing.

367. **caelo**, 'over the sky,' local abl.

370. **adverso curru** is prob. abl. abs., 'the breeze, meeting his car, tosses his flying hair.'

371. **non tulit**, a favourite phrase of Vergil, 'could not brook.'

372. **frenis**, the 'place' and the 'means' will both help this word into the ablative. It is like *humero gestare*, *memoria tenere*, &c.

373. Notice this sounding line, the syllable—*or*—4 times repeated.

374. **rétectum**, 'exposed.'

375. **consequitur** [*con* implying completeness], 'reaches.'

376. **degustat**, 'grazes,' lit. 'tastes.'

379. 'When the wheel and onward bounding axle drove him headlong and stretched him on the ground.'

381. **oras**, a fanciful word for 'edges,' not unusual.

382. **harenae**, dat. like *fluvio*, 256. See note.

[383—440. Aeneas is helped from the field, though eager to return. The leech Iapis, taught by Apollo who loved him, probes his wound in vain. The battle sways toward them. At last Venus magic-

ally brings dittany to his aid, and the wound is cured. Aeneas hastily re-arms, and bidding farewell to Ascanius, returns to the field.]

386. 'Leaning each second step on the long spear,' because he was lame of one foot from the arrow, 319. The accus. is a kind of extended use of the cognate.

388. **viam quae proxuma poscit**, 'demands the readiest means to help' (*quae* is relative, not interrog.).

389. **secent**, the jussive or commanding subjunctive, depending on *poscit*. The direct form would of course be *secate*, imperative, and the commoner indirect usage would be with *ut*.

teli...rescindant, 'dig deep into the arrow's lair'; notice singular *latebra*.

390. **sese** is of course the speaker, Aeneas.

391. **Ia-pis Ia-sides**, the names are chosen on purpose. In Greek the root *ἰα-* means 'to heal.'

394. **dabat**, 'offered'; imperfect, because the gift was rejected. Notice the three main distinctions of Apollo: augury, the lyre, the bow.

395. **depositi.** Servius says that when a man was very ill, he was laid on the ground before his own door. So *depositus* means 'despaired of,' 'at death's door,' 'sick to death.'

proferret, 'prolong.'

396. **usum**, 'practice.'

397. **mutas**, 'silent,' implying study, seclusion, solitude.

398. **acerba**, 'bitterly.' This accusative is found chiefly in poetry, and nearly always with verbs of *bodily action* (as *dulce ridentem*, *cernis acutum*, *bellicum canere*, *torvum clamare*, *vana tumens*, &c.). Cf. 535, 864.

399. **magno concursu**, for abl. see 43, 295, 344.

400. **lacrimis immobilis**, either 'unmoved with tears,' 'not weeping': or better, 'unmoved by their tears'; he is the brave hero, Ascanius and others weep round him.

401. **Paeonius** was the title of Apollo as the healer, and so *Paeonium in morem* means 'leech-fashion.' Probably to be scanned *Pæōni-(um) in mor|em*.

402. **medica**, 'skilled,' 'healing.'

403. **trepidare** expresses the hurrying about, trying this and that, general bustle. Here we may construe 'Many ways he vainly tries.' *Multa* is cognate acc.

405. 'No fortune guides his path,' i.e. his attempt is a failure. **auctor**, 'his master,' for he had taught him, 396.

406. **campis**, abl. of place, cf. 43, note.

408. **stare...pulvere**, 'is stiff with dust,' 'a wall of dust,' a forcible phrase; *stare* lit. means 'stands firm,' as though the dust made the light air solid. Similarly, VI. 300 *stant lumina flamma*, 'eyes set in a fiery stare.'

411. **indigno**, 'undeserved'; our use of 'unworthy' is slightly different.

412. The dittany is a magic plant; it had a 'stalk thick-clad with downy leaves and purple blossom,' and could heal a wound. Cicero and Pliny both relate that animals when wounded ate it, and the weapons fell out of their wounds. The name is connected by the poet, and perhaps really, with Dicte in Crete.

415. **gramina**, 'plant,' 'herb.'

417. **fusum labris splendentibus amnem**, rather unusual words, as Vergil's wont is; simply 'water drawn in a bright vessel.'

419. **ambrosia** (the 'immortal' food) and **panacea** (the 'cure for all'), two mythical herbs, which naturally were later identified with several different existing plants. The names are Greek.

In this line Vergil introduces the Greek rhythm with great effect, *odoriferam* | *panaceam*. See Introduction, Rule of Caesura, p. 14.

422. **quippe**, 'verily,' working the wonderful cure.

dolor, with *o* long, cf. 13.

stetit, 'was stayed,' 'was stanched.'

424. **in pristina** [lit. 'into their old state'], 'as before.'

427. **arte magistra**, 'sovereign skill.'

429. **maior**, emphatic, predicative, ''tis the greater power of the god that works.'

431. **hinc atque hinc**, 'on left and right.'

433. **armis** may be from *arma*, 'with armed embrace he clasps him': or from *armi* which (XI. 644) is used of a man. But the mention of *clipeus* and *lorica* just before makes the first meaning more probable.

434. **summa delibans oscula**, 'touching lightly his lips' through the vizor. *Oscula* is here in its original sense 'lips,' whence easily comes the meaning 'kiss.'

435. This beautiful line is imitated from Sophocles, who makes the dying Aias say to his son 'Boy, be thou more fortunate than thy father, but in all else like him.'

437. 'Shall keep thee safe, and take thee where are great rewards.' For *defensum dabit* compare *placata dant* III. 70, *laxas dare* I. 63.

439. **facito sis memor**, 'see thou art mindful,' indirect jussive subjunctive, cf. 389.

repetentem, 'recalling.'

[441—499. Aeneas marches out with his troop; the Latins see him and Turnus flies in fear. Aeneas comes on like a sea-ward storm to land bringing fear and ruin. Many are slain, the Rutules fly: but Aeneas seeks Turnus alone. Iuturna, seeing all, takes Turnus' rein, and skims hither and thither, like a swallow over the field, enticing but eluding Aeneas. Meanwhile Messapus hurls a spear at him, and grazes his crest. Then Aeneas' wrath rises tempestuous, and he mows down the foe.]

443. **Antheusque**, see 89, note.

445. **miscetur**, see 217. 'The plain is one blind cloud of dust'; **caecus** is often used for *unseen* as well as *unseeing*. See 617.

451. 'As when a storm bursts, and o'er the mid-sea flies to the shore the tempest.' The star is conceived as determining the weather and so the special storm.

452. 'Far away the poor rustic hearts foreboding, &c., tremble.'

longe, because they see it coming, 'mare per medium.'

453. Observe the vividness of the future *dabit* and *ille:* it gives the very words of the 'shuddering farmers.'

456. **Rhoeteius**, 'Trojan.' Rhoetium was a Mysian promontory on the Hellespont, near Troy, and poetically the adj. is used for 'Trojan.'

463. **pulverulenta fuga dant terga**, 'fly with clouds of dust.'

464. **aversos**, 'from behind.'

morti, see note on 256.

465. 'Nor those who meet him fair and offer battle does he pursue,' i.e. he neither deigns to slay the fugitives nor rout those who turn to resist: he seeks only Turnus.

468. **virago**, 'brave maiden,' not in its modern and degraded sense.

469. **media inter lora**, 'with the reins about him,' not necessarily wrapped round him, but a general picture of the driver, with the reins dropping and looping and tangling about him.

470. **lapsum temone**, 'fallen from the shaft': she flung him from the seat and he fell over the shaft. The incident is from Homer, see Homeric parallels in the appendix.

475. **nidis loquacibus**, 'chirping brood.' This is a common use of *nidi*, the plural. 'Nest and young and all,' cf. *currus*, 350.

477. **stagna** are the ponds in the villa grounds.

478. **obit omnia**, 'scours all the field.'

481. **tortos legit obvius orbes**, 'threads many a winding maze to meet him.'

482. Notice the alliteration of *v*'s: the poet is especially fond of it.

484. **fugam temptavit**, 'strove to match their speed.'

485. **aversos retorsit**, 'wheeled and turned aside.'

486. **agat?** 'What is he to do?' This subjunctive, used in questions implying embarrassment (as here) or practical deliberation, is called 'deliberative,' or 'dubitative.'

488. **uti forte gerebat**, 'as it chanced he was carrying,' a special use of *ut* or *uti*, giving the circumstances. Cf. v. 329 *caesis ut forte iuvencis*, VII. 509 *ut forte scindebat*, and above 270 *ut forte constiterant.*

491. **se collegit in arma**, 'crouched behind his shield,' is probably the best translation, though the Latin is a little vaguer, 'gathered himself into his armour.'

493. **tulit**, 'struck' [as we say in vernacular 'took'].

495. **diversos referri**, 'fleeing afar.'

496. **multa**, cognate, cf. 402, note on 386.

498—9. A fine description, 'Grim carnage indiscriminate he terribly awakes, and loosens all his passions' rein.'

[500—553. Who could tell the horrors? Aeneas and Turnus slay one after another, dealing destruction like a forest-fire or flooded torrent. Aeneas tramples Murranus under his car: Turnus slays Hyllus and Cretheus, Cupencus and Aeolus fall: the fight becomes general.]

500. **acerba**, 'horrors.'

503. **quis expediat**, 'who can unfold,' dubitative, 486.

tanton'. For the license of the elision of this *e* before a consonant, compare 797, 874. It is colloquial.

504. **futuras**, 'fated to be.' Cf. 55.

505. **ea prima**, practically adverbial, 'these first.'

506. **loco statuit**, 'stopped.'

507. **excipit**, 'struck' [as we say 'caught him,' cf. *tulit*, 493]. For *in*, compare *impulit in latus*, I. 82.

qua fata celerrima, 'where death is quickest.'

510. [**pedĕs, peditis.**]

515. 'Scion of Echion's house and born of Peridia,' lit. 'a name connected with Echion.' **Echion**, mythical founder of Thebes.

516. **fratres** are said to be Clarus and Themon, brothers of

Sarpedon (X. 126). **Apollinis.** Lycia was a favourite haunt of Apollo; and he is often called Lycius.

518. **Lerna**, a marsh near Argos where the monster called the hydra dwelt, which Hercules slew, VI. 803.

519. **ars**, 'his craft,' as a fisherman.

520. **conduco**, 'to hire'; it is the correlative of *locare* (*louer*) 'to let.'

522. **virgulta sonantia lauro**, 'rustling laurel-shrubs,' he means; but in Vergil's manner the unusual form is preferred, and he even thinks it better to say 'rustling with laurel.' Similar expressions are *auroque trilicem*, *nigro glomerari pulvere nubem*, *pictas abiete puppes*.

525. Notice the tense of **populatus**, 'leaving ruin in their track.'

528. **nunc totis**, &c. 'With all their strength they rush into the fray.' **volnera** means wounds both given and received.

529. **sonantem**, 'bragging,' 'mouthing.'

530. **actum**, 'traced.'

532. Notice the expressive tangled rhythm of *hunc lora et iuga subter*.

533. **super**, adv., as so often.

534. **nec** is used because it is the horses really which are both 'swift' and 'unmindful.'

535. **inmane frementi**, cf. 398.

536. 'His gilded brows' means of course the plate of his helmet.

539. Servius tells us that Cupencus was the title given to the Sabine priests of Hercules: which explains *di sui*.

541. 'The delay of the brazen shield'; *mora* a fanciful word for 'the defence.' [**aerei** is two syllables.]

547. **Lyrnesus**, famous in Homer as the home of the maiden Briseis, which was sacked by Achilles. 'Thy stately palace is at Lyrnesus.'

548. **adeo**, probably simply adverbial to the sentence (as in *nunc adeo* which is a common expression), to be construed simply 'so.'

conversae, 'charging,' 'turning to fight': so again below of the bulls rushing to meet each other, 716.

553. **tendunt**, 'strain, struggle.'

[554—592. Venus then suggests to Aeneas the idea of attacking the town. He calls his friends together, denounces the town as the cause of the fray, and bids them fire it. They bring fire and ladders, and Aeneas, heading the onset, charges Latinus with treachery. The city is in tumult, like a bees' nest when smoked by a rustic.]

554. **mentem**, unusual for 'a thought.'

559. **immunem**, 'without share in,' prop. of taxes, duties, hard or disagreeable things: so here 'untouched by the fierce fight.'

inpune quietam, 'safe and calm.'

560. **imago**, 'vision,' i.e. prospect or hope.

563. **densi**, gives the reason. 'Nor, close-ranged, do they pile their shields or spears.'

564. **medius**, a (not uncommon) Vergilian variation for *medio*, the adjective being transferred from the *agger* to the man.

565. **hac**, 'on our side.'

566. **mihi**, what is called the *ethic* dative, i.e. the dative of general reference to the whole sentence, where the person is vaguely affected by, or interested in the action. [Construe here, 'I beg.']

567. **caussam belli**. This was not true, but, as the centre of Latinus' power and confidence in the war and shelter of wavering Turnus, it might be called *caussa belli*.

568. **fatentur**, 'agree,' poetical use of the word.

570. **expectem**, dubitative, see 486. 'Am I forsooth to wait till it be Turnus' pleasure to...'

libeat. The subjunctive after *dum* belongs to the 'final' class. *Dum* with the indicative is good Latin in the sense of 'till,' but it simply relates the sequence of the two facts: as, Caelum obscurum erat dum luna exorta est. *Dum* with the subjunctive expresses the *expectation* or *purpose*, as *expecto dum venias*.

Hence the subjunctive is much commoner.

572. **caput...summa**, 'head and fount.'

575. **dant**, Vergilian for 'form': but it adds the notion of their *offering* or *presenting* it to the foe.

581. **iterum...bis...altera**, the emphatic words.

582. The first treaty had been made by the envoy Ilioneus, and broken by the influence of Iuno, who sent the Fury Allecto to stir up ill will: VII. 323—570.

585. **trahunt**, forcible pres. indic. to express their intention or design; 'would drag,' we say, cf. 634.

588. **amaro**, 'pungent.'

589. **trepidae rerum**, poetical use of adj. with genitive of object, like gen. after *anxius*, *certus*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*. Construe 'troubled for their safety.'

591. **tectis**, cf. 43.

[593—613. The queen Amata, seeing the foe gathering, and not

seeing Turnus anywhere, thinks him dead, and in a frenzy of despair hangs herself. Lavinia and Latinus are overpowered with grief.]

595. **tectis**, 'from the towers,' with *prospicit*.

596. [**incessi** from *incessere*.]

600. **crimen**. This phrase, where Vergil calls a person 'the guilt' or 'the fault' when he means 'the guilty cause,' is another instance of how he stretches words to produce effect. 'That she was the source and fount, the guilty cause of all their trouble.'

602. **moritura**, 'resolved on death,' cf. 55.

605. **floros**... This quaint beautiful old word is the right reading here; lit. 'her blossom-hair,' i.e. 'lovely,' 'luxuriant.' The usual reading is the ordinary word *flavos*.

609. **demittunt mentes**, 'they despond,' usually *animum demitto*.

612—13. These lines are wrongly inserted here from book XI.

acceperit, adsciverit, causal subjunctives (after *qui* causal).

[614—649. Turnus, flagging in the battle, hears the din of the city: what is this? Iuturna replies, Leave the city to itself, and fight. Turnus knows her through her disguise and passionately appeals to her, whether he can allow, after all who have died for him, their homes to be razed to the ground? Death is not so hard; he will not be unworthy.]

616. **successu laetus equorum**, 'exulting in his horses' prowess.'

617. Notice the imaginative expression 'Shouts mingled with dark terror.' See 445.

618. **arrectas** (lit. 'pricked,' metaphor from horses, &c.), 'eager,' 'listening.'

621. **diversa**, 'far,' cf. 495.

625. 'Meets him with these words,' i.e. replies to him. Either Vergil forgets, or both Turnus and the charioteer occasionally take the reins. In 327 Turnus *manibus molitur habenas*, and there is no word of a charioteer: in 469 the *auriga* is there, *media inter lora;* in 622 Turnus draws rein, though the false *auriga* (Iuturna) is there, *equos et lora regebat*, 624. Probably the idea is the *auriga* driving, and Turnus from time to time impulsively seizing the reins.

626. **prima**, 'earliest,' 'speediest': agreeing with *victoria* after Vergil's manner, instead of being an adverb. So 632.

627. **possint**, consecutive subjunctive, after *qui*, 84.

628. **miscet**, 'stirs up' (217, 445).

629. **mittamus funera**, 'deal death.'

630. **numero inferior**, 'less in the number of thy slain' she must mean.

634. **nequiquam fallis dea**, 'thou vainly hidest thy deity,' lit. 'art unobserved as a goddess,' a Greek construction, *λανθάνεις οὖσα θεά*. The present expresses the attempt, as frequently: see 585.

637. **nam quid ago?** Here again we have forcible pres. for future purpose as in line 13. 'What can I do?' [So we say: 'Does your mother go with you?' 'Do you start to-day?']

638. The death of Murranus is told 529: and though no mention is made of Turnus witnessing it, there is no difficulty in the statement here that he did so. Both heroes were 'raging about the field,' and either may have seen anything.

639. **superat**, in the intrans. sense 'is left.'

643. **rebus**, 'my troubles.'

Drances (in the XIth book) had delivered a violent harangue against Turnus, ascribing all their woes to his ambition and selfish disregard of others; cf. note on 2.

648. Every one will feel the effectiveness of this very bold metrical license (the lengthening of *ă* in *anima*, before a hiatus too) in this grand line, the climax of a superb passage...' Is death so hard? ye gods below be kind, since Heaven has hid its face! a stainless soul I shall go down to you,' &c. [Mr Munro suggests 'Sancta ad vos anima, a!, atque istius, &c.,' i.e. the insertion of the interjection *a!*, which with another *a* on each side might easily have dropped out.]

649. [Notice rare poetic genitive instead of ablative after *indignus*.]

[650—696. Saces comes, wounded, to call Turnus. All look to him, the queen is dead, defenders are few, while he is away. Turnus, after conflict with himself, turns and sees the tower in flames. 'Fate is master,' he cries, 'I will fight and die, but first vengeance!' Then like a falling crag, sweeping all before him, he rushes to the city walls, and with hand and voice stays the fight.]

653. **suprema salus**, 'our last hope of safety.'

655. [**Italum**, gen. plur.]

exscidio daturum, see 256, 382, 464. This easy instance throws light on some of the harder ones.

656. **ora...oculos**, rhetorical repetition, 135.

657. **mussat**, 'doubts,' properly 'to mutter,' 'to murmur,' and so used of 'uneasiness' of mind. Cf. XI. 345, *dicere mussant*, where it means 'shrink,' 'fear,' and below 718.

658. **vocet...flectat**, dubitative (indirect).

659. **tui fidissima**, 'most trustful of thee.' **Fidus** prop. has dative,

but Vergil (after his manner) stretches the usage, giving *fidus* the construction, as it approaches the meaning, of *certus*. See note on 589.

The meaning is that Amata had trusted him as well as all the rest, and died from despair at believing him lost.

663. The **mucrones** *are* the 'iron harvest,' and so this exactly compares with *virgulta sonantia lauro*, 522, q. v.

665. **varia imagine rerum**, 'by conflicting thought.' Cf. 560.

668. **amor**, *o* long, 13.

669. **ut**, temporal, 1.

671. **turbidus**, 'troubled,' *turba* describing any sort of confusion.

672. **tabulata**, 'the floors' [*tabula*, 'a plank'].

675. **instraverat**, 'had slung.'

678. **stat** (lit. ''tis fixed'), ''tis my resolve.'

680. **ante**, adv. **furorem**, the simplest form of the cognate accus. Cf. 386. (**sine**, from *sinere*.)

681. **arvis**, dat., like 256, &c. (It might be abl. of place, cf. 43, but the dat. is better on the whole, 'leapt nimbly down upon the field.')

685. **turbidus imber**, 'the whirling storm.'

686. **annis** (instrum.), 'by time's decay.' **sublapsa**, 'creeping on.'

687. 'Flies down the steep with huge rush the relentless crag.'

689. **involvens**, 'sweeping.'

690. **plurima**, again in form adj., in meaning used for adv. Cf. 632. 'Where most the earth is drenched with streams of blood.'

691. Notice **stridunt** from the *older* conjugation stridĕre instead of the common stridēre. So V. has fulgĕre, fervĕre.

694. ''Tis mine, whatever fortune is here,' i.e. I alone must risk all on a single combat. **verius**, 'fairer,' 'better.'

695. **foedus luere**, 'wipe out the (broken) treaty.'

696. **discessere omnes medii**, 'all in the midst retire,' literally. This is a Vergilian phrase for 'all retire from the midst.'

[697—745. Aeneas leaves the city, proud and majestic as Athos, Eryx or Appennine; Trojans, Rutules, Italians, Latinus himself, eagerly watch for the fight. They clash, like two bulls in tangled confl.... Iuppiter weighs their fates. Turnus smites with all his might, but the sword (borrowed from Metiscus, and powerless against the divine armour) snaps, and he has to fly, threading his way with difficulty.]

700. **horrendum**, 398.

701. **Athos**, the mount at the E. extremity of the Chalcidic peninsula (between Thrace and Thessaly).

Eryx, a solitary peak in the north-west of Sicily.

703. **pater** suggests the reverence for the *home* mountain, opp. to Athos and Eryx.

706. **ariete**, scanned as a dactyl, *i* being semi-consonantal; cf. 821.

709. **cernere**, old and poet. sense 'to try the issue'; *cerno* lit. means 'to distinguish,' 'to separate,' and so has two derived senses, 'to see,' and 'to decide.'

711. The **pilum** hurled from afar, then the advance to close quarters: the regular Roman procedure.

712. **invadunt Martem**, 'march to battle.' (Vergilian, unusual.)

atque aere sonoro, rhetorical repetition, 135.

715. **Sila**, a large wooded range on the Southern extremity of Italy, reaching to the straits of Messina.

Taburno, a mountain on borders of Samnium, overhanging the famous Caudine Pass.

716. **inimica in proelia**, 'fatal conflict,' cf. 812.

719. **quis nemori imperitet**, 'who shall be forest-lord,' dubitative indirect, cf. 658.

720—1. 'Mingle their mighty blows, and thrust their horns and gore, and bathe with streams of blood.'

727. The idea of Iuppiter weighing their fates is taken from Homer, as so many of the ideas are in this part of the Aeneid, though they are perfectly freely handled by Vergil.

quem damnet labor, &c. The construction here is the indirect dubitative, just as in 658: the principal verb is readily supplied by the sense. Iuppiter weighs the fates, *to see* whom, &c.

labor is the 'toil of battle,' followed by the doom (*damnet*) of death to the loser; the whole line may be construed,

'(To see) whom the battle shall doom, and which scale shall
sink with Death.'

[We naturally expect when two questions are given, as here, they will contain the two alternatives: 'which is to lose, which to win.' Instead of this, they both mean 'which is to lose,' expressed variously.]

729. 'Rises his whole height to the uplifted sword.'

731. **arrectae acies** ('intent gaze'). The metaphor (cf. 618) is considerably strained here, though it is effective.

733. **ni fuga subsidio subeat**, 'did not flight aid him.'

subsidio is the predicative dative, 'came *as* an assistance.' The chief characteristics of this dative are these:—(*a*) it is always singular, (*b*) only *abstract* nouns are so used, like *honori*, *exitio*, *odio*, *saluti*, *dono*, *impedimento*, &c., (*c*) the dat. is a predicate. The conditional

sentence (*ni subeat*) has truly no apodosis, though it is easily supplied from *deserit* by the general sense. The sense is 'the faithless sword fails his eager stroke (and he would be helpless), did not flight aid him.'

734. **ut**, temporal, 1.

ignotum, because it was Metiscus' sword, see below.

735. **prima in proelia**, 103.

737. **dum trepidat**, 'in his haste.'

739. **arma Volcania dei = arma Volcani dei**, a Vergilian stretch of phrase. Volcanus had made a shield for Aeneas, which is described at length in book VIII.

743. 'Hither and thither winds in aimless maze.'

744. **corona**, 'throng,' used (by an obvious metaphor) in the circus, &c.

[746—790. Aeneas pursues him, like an Umbrian dog a penned stag, Turnus calling for his own sword, Aeneas threatening death to any who aids. Aeneas' spear had stuck in a wild olive, sacred to Faunus, which the Trojans had uprooted from the space they were clearing. Turnus prays he may not be able to draw out his weapon, and long he pulls vainly. Iuturna then gives Turnus his sword, and Venus, angry, tugs out the spear. Once more the heroes rise, and face each other.]

750. 'Barred by the scare of the purple plume.'

It was a custom, in order to keep in the game in hunting, to erect at the avenues of the wood bars with fluttering feathers; and this structure was appropriately called *formido*, 'a scare.'

753. **vias**, acc. cogn. 386.

Umber, dog of famous breed from Umbria. (As we say, without the substantive, an Arab, a Newfoundland, an Alderney.)

754. **iam iamque tenet**, admirably expresses the close race. It is used to describe suspense of any kind, cf. 940.

761. The apodosis here too, as in 733, is *grammatically* wanting, but *practically* contained in *minatur exitium*. *Quisquam* is used generally in negative senses; and here, as the general drift is the idea of *preventing* anyone, it is natural.

762. **saucius instat**, 'wounded, yet pursues.'

764. 'No light nor bloodless prize,' **ludicra**, such as are sought in athletic contests or sport.

767. **nautis olim venerabile**, 'revered of old by sailors'; *nautis* is of course dat. depending on *venerabile*, as the dat. of the agent is regularly used with gerundives and verbals in *-bilis*: like '*Nulli flebilior quam tibi.*'

769. **Laurens**, extended (as often) to mean 'Latin.' Faunus, son of Picus, son of Saturn, was a *native* god. See note on line 164.

770. **nullo discrimine**, 'with no care' for its sanctity, lit. 'making no difference.' And notice the apt position of these words just before *sacrum*.

771. **puro**, 'clear.'

772. **stabat**. The *a* is long, cf. 13.

773. It is a license of phrase (quite natural in Vergil) to say the *impetus* held it in the tough root, when he means the *impetus* brought it and the root held it.

782. **discludere morsus roboris**, 'to part the oaken fangs,' a vivid and strong phrase.

785. **dea Daunia**, i.e. 'the Latin nymph' Iuturna.

786. **indignata licere**, the subject of *licere* is *quod*. 'Wroth that such power should be allowed.'

788. **sublimes**, 'towering' for the fight, rhetorical exaggeration.

790. **anheli** probably agrees with *Martis*, 'breathless Mars.' Or it may be nom. pl. 'Panting with the contest.'

[791—842. Jove addresses Iuno: 'What dost thou scheme? Aeneas is fated to be a god, and cannot be wounded. Thou hast done thy utmost. Now forbear.' Iuno replies: 'I knew thy will and left the field: I only beg that after victory the Trojans may not force their captives to take Trojan name and customs.' Jove answers: 'A true goddess thou for wrath: I grant thy prayer: the races shall mingle, but the name remain.' Iuno, appeased, departs.]

794. **Indigetem**. Aeneas was called *Indiges* after his death, and the name was applied to certain native protecting gods. It may be translated 'the Hero of the Race.'

796. **struis** [lit. 'build'], 'scheme.'

797. **mortalin' decuit**, for elision see note on 503.

800. **inflectere**, imper. pass.

801. **edit**, old form of subjunctive *edat*.

'Let not such grief in silence consume thee, nor from thy sweet mouth bitter thoughts vex me so oft.'

805. 'Cloud a household' (Amata's death), 'and trouble (217) a bridal with mourning.' For rhythm see note on 419.

810. **nec tu**, 'nor else wouldst thou.'

811. **digna indigna**, terse phrase (like *dicenda tacenda*, 'all manner of words') to describe 'all manner of evils,' meet and unmeet.

sub ipsa acie, 'close to the very ranks.'

814. **suasi**, 'counselled,' **probavi**, 'bade,' are both used here, by a common Vergilian stretch of construction, with direct acc., and prolate infinitive, instead of the ordinary prose dative, and *ut* with subjunctive.

817. 'The one dread vow that is exchanged among the gods.' After Vergil's manner he calls the source of Styx the 'dread,' whereas the dread is inspired by the oath sworn on the source of Styx: and he says the 'dread' is given, whereas it is the oath that is given.

819. **tenetur**, 'is withheld.'

820. **tuorum**, because Saturn, father of Jove, was also ancestor of Latinus.

821. **conubiis**. Probably the word should be scanned cōnŭbĭīs; and similarly in all cases except acc. plur. cōnūbĭă.

825. Notice the alliteration of *v*'s, the commonest in Vergil.

826. The emphatic words here are the names.

828. **occiderit**, rare tense after another verb, but the necessary and right one. The mood is the indirect jussive: *sinas* the direct jussive. 'Troy is fallen: let the name be fallen too.'

829. **repertor**, unusual word for 'Creator.'

830—1. Sense: 'You are my true sister, you have the divine wrath!'

832. **submitte**, 'school.'

834. **Ausonii**, one of the numerous poetic names for *Italian* [cf. *Hesperii*, *Oenotri*, *Aurunci*, *Latini*, &c.]. The *Ausones* strictly were a tribe on the W. coast of Southern Latium.

835. **corpore**, 'in body,' i.e. 'in race,' as opposed to *nomen*. This seems the best way of taking it. **subsident** is probably no more than 'sink down,' i.e. 'take a lower place.'

836. 'The rites' which he added were clearly the Trojan rites.

842. **interea**, i.e. in this state of mind, while her wrath is being appeased.

[843—886. Jove sends down a Fury to Iuturna, who flies like a Parthian arrow, and appears like a desert bird flitting about Turnus. Iuturna heard and knew, crying: 'What more can I do for thee, Turnus? forbear, ye Furies, I obey: is this Jove's gratitude for my love? Why did he rob me of death, my only solace?' So saying with a groan she fled to her river.]

845. **Dirae**, the Furies.

846. **Nox intempesta**: an *old* phrase, used by Ennius and Lucretius. Probably an imaginative epithet 'Timeless night' suggesting the horror of that dead and blank period which has no definite hours or divisions or occupations.

847. **uno eodemque.** *eo-* is one long syllable, *e* being semi-consonantal in this place, cf. 821.

848. 'The snaky coils' were instead of hair. 'Windy wings,' a fine phrase, suggesting rather the wind made by their wings than the wind that fills them.

849. **saevi,** 'stern,' 'fierce,' epithet appropriate to the appearance of the Furies.

852. **molitur,** 'prepares,' *molior* implying the greatness of the task undertaken, 327. Notice the effective sound of the line.

854. **in omen,** 'for an omen,' 'as an omen.'

857. **felle,** lit. 'gall,' a natural metaphor.

858. **Cydon,** 'Cretan' (Cydon or Cydonia was an ancient town in North of Crete, origin of 'quinces,' fruit and name).

859. **celeres umbras,** 'the swift dark.' This is a daring transference of 'swift' from the arrow to the darkness which it traverses. So we say, 'the trees flew by as we rode.' In milder forms the artifice is common. Cf. 445.

860. **sata Nocte,** 'night-born,' *Nocte,* abl. of origin.

862. **subitam,** cf. 632, 690. The 'suddenness' is really a quality of the act of change.

collecta, 'shrunk.'

863. No one will fail to feel that this spondaic line is strangely effective in describing the 'tombs and barren mountain-tops.' The alliteration too is subtle and skilful, as it is markedly all through this Book.

864. **serum,** 398.

canit importuna per umbras, 'wearies the gloom with song.'

866. 'Flits screaming to and fro, and flaps his buckler with her wings.'

871. **soror,** 'a true sister,' because this despair was for her brother, not herself.

873. **superat,** 639.

875. 'Do not affright my fear' (I fear enough already).

876. **obscenae volucres,** 'ye birds of evil omen.' Notice the fine impressive and even mysterious sound of these lines.

879. **quo,** lit. 'whither?' i.e. 'to what end?'

880. **condicio,** 'the law' or 'necessity' of death. The word is effective, because what looked like a favour had turned out a woe to her.

possem, &c. 'Else could I now at least be ending all my grief.'

882. **meorum,** neut. 'will any of my joys be joy?'

883. **O quae satis ima dehiscat terra mihi**, amounts to a wish, though grammatically a question. 'O that earth would yawn deep enough!' lit. 'O what earth could yawn deep enough down for me?'

ima, instead of *alta*, irregular, but natural in a passionate cry.

885. **glaucus**, the 'blue' water colour, always applied to the dress and appearance of water-gods.

[887—952. Aeneas bids him defiance: Turnus replies, and lifting a huge boulder, used as a landmark, hurls it. But the Fury baulked him of his strength and aim, like failing powers in a dream. His senses reel and stagger, and Aeneas hurls amain his spear at him. Falling he surrenders, and begs only for pity that his body may be returned to his father. Aeneas is just yielding, when he spies on Turnus the spoils of the youth Pallas. 'Pallas slays thee,' he cries, burying his sword in Turnus' breast. The sullen spirit groaned and fled below.]

888. **ingens, arboreum**, 'huge, like a tree.' Cf. *trabali*, 294.

889. **retractas**, 'draw back.'

891. **contrahe, quidquid vales**, 'summon all thy resource.'

893. **sequi**, in its Vergilian sense of 'reach.'

895. **hostis**, predicate, 'the enmity of Jove.' ''Tis not thy fiery words I fear, thou bold man: The gods I fear, and the enmity of Jove.'

896. **circumspicit**, 'looking round espies,' a curious complex use of the word.

902. 'Rising his full height, and speeding his swiftest.'

903. 'He knew not his old might (lit. himself) as he ran or moved, or raised his hand, &c.'

905. **genua**, scanned as a dissyllable, *u* being semi-consonantal, cf. 821.

907. **evasit**, 'passed,' **pertulit**, 'drove home,' *e-* and *per-* giving completeness.

908. All through this beautiful simile the sound of the lines is most effective.

911. **corpore**, abl. of place, 43.

'Our tongue falters, our wonted strength of limb avails not.'

914. **varii sensus**, 'strange fancies.'

916. **telum instare**, acc. inf. after *tremescit*, by a natural stretch of construction.

917. **eripiat, tendat**, indirect dubitative, 658.

920. **sortitus fortunam oculis**, a terse and vigorous phrase, lit. 'drawing good fortune with his eyes,' i.e. 'choosing with a glance the lucky aim.'

corpore toto, 'with all his strength.'

921. **murali tormento**, 'the leaguering engine.'

925. **extremos orbes**, 'the outermost wheel.'

932. **utere sorte tua**, 'enjoy thy fortune.'

935. 'And me, or if thou wilt my lifeless carcase,' for his own life he does not care: the whole speech is a marvel of terse sustained dignity.

940. **iam iamque**, 'every moment,' used, as is natural, of suspense, cf. 754.

943. Pallas, son of his host and ally Evander, whom Turnus had slain (in the XIth Book).

946. **oculis hausit**, 'drunk with his eyes.'

948. **eripiare** (dubitative, 486), indignant, 'shalt thou escape me?' the voc. *indute*, attracted to *tu*, instead of nom., adds to the force. So II. 283 *exspectate* venis: IX. 485 canibus *date* praeda Latinis alitibusque iaces: and the common *macte esto* virtute.

952. 'And down with a sullen groan his spirit passed to the shades.'

PRINCIPAL HOMERIC PARALLELS.

Aen. xii.		Homer.
line 4	simile of the lion	,, *Il.* xx. 164
— 50	'my weapon too is sharp'	,, *ib.* 437
— 67	simile of staining ivory	,, iv. 141
— 72	'do not restrain me, nor be a bad omen'	,, xxiv. 218
— 84	horses whiter than snow, and swifter than the wind	,, x. 437
— 151	'I cannot bear to see the battle'	,, iii. 306
— 176	prayer to Zeus, Sun, Earth, Rivers, &c.	,, iii. 276
— 206	the oath by the staff	,, i. 234
— 233	'we outnumber the foe'	,, ii. 123
— 331	simile of the march of Mars	,, xiii. 298
— 451	simile of the storm	,, iv. 275
— 468	Iuturna thrusts out the driver and takes the reins	,, v. 835
— 507	*qua fata celerrima*	,, xxii. 325
— 521	simile of fire in a wood	,, xi. 155
— 523	simile of torrents	,, iv. 452
— 627	'there are others to defend the houses'	,, xiii. 312
— 635	'art thou come to spy out our misery?'	,, i. 202
— 684	simile of the boulder	,, xiii. 137
— 725	Iuppiter weighing fates	,, xxii. 209
— 749	simile of dog chasing a deer	,, xxii. 189
— 759	calling each man by name	,, xxii. 415
— 764	'no light contest, but one for life and death'	,, xxii. 159
— 782	incident of the spear stuck in a tree	,, xxi. 174
— 815	oath by Styx	,, xv. 36
— 897	the huge stone, set as a boundary	,, v. 302, xxi. 403
— 908	simile of the dream	,, xxii. 199
— 932	prayer for quarter	,, xxii. 338

[From Ribbeck.]

SCHEME OF LATIN SUBJUNCTIVE, WITH REFERENCES TO THIS BOOK.

1. OPTATIVE or JUSSIVE (Wish or Command)

(a) *direct;*

faciat! 'may he do it!' (*Opt.*) [41, 188, 200]

... 'let him do it.' (*Jussive*) [15–7, 78–80, 191, 625, 629, 677, 801, 824, 826–8]

Past jussive: faceret or fecisset 'he ought to have done it,'

past optative: utinam adforet

(b) *indirect:*

dic faciat 'bid him do it' [389, 439, 828]

(c) *interrogative:* [Deliberative]

1. *direct:* quid faciam? 'what am I to do?' [486, 570, 644, 874, 948]
2. *indirect:* nesciebat quid faceret 'he knew not what to do' [658, 719, 727, 917]

2. FINAL (Purpose)

(a) *with* ut, ne, etc.

vigilo ut legam 'I watch that I may read' [146, 636, 771, 898]

oro ut abeas 'I pray you to go away'

mixed sequence

(b) *with relatives:* mitto qui faciat 'I send a man to do it' [53]

(c) *with* dum, priusquam (implying purpose)

maneo dum faciat 'I wait till he does it' [570]

priusquam of purpose

3. CONSECUTIVE (Result)

(a) *with* ut: tantum est ut timeam 'it is so great that I fear'

(b) *with* qui: non is sum qui faciam 'I am not the man to do it' [84, 627]

4. CONDITIONAL:

(a) *Principal verbs* (apodosis)

faciam, fecerim 'I would do'

facerem, fecissem 'I would have done (been doing)' [810, 812, 880]

if no Protasis often called POTENTIAL [503, 883, 899]

irregular: primary for past

(b) *Dependent verb* (protasis).
si facias (feceris) 'if you were to do' [67, 125, 187]
si faceres (fecisses) 'if you had done (been doing)'
pluperf. oblique for fut. perf.
irregular: indicative apodosis [42, 182, 204, 233, 733, 761]
primary for past
si 'to see if' 182

5. CAUSAL:

(a) *cum:* cum faciat 'since he does'
(b) *qui:* laudo te qui facias 'I praise you for doing' [612]
(c) *attendant circumstances: cum* with impf. plupf.
cum faceret 'when he was doing'

6. CONCESSIVE:

(a) *conjunctions:* quamvis faciat 'although he does'
(b) *qui:* quibus ultimus esset dies 'tho' the day was their last'

7. ORATIO OBLIQUA:

(a) *statement:* actually: dixit se quod vellent fecisse 'he said he had done what they wanted'
virtually: irascor quod facias 'I am angry because (as I say) you do it'

(b) *question* (*exclamation*): nescio quid faciat 'I don't know what he does' [32–3, 145, 322]
irregular, *seu* for *num*, 218

(c) *oblique petition* *
oro facias, 1 (b)
oro ut facias, 2 (a)
efficio ut eas, 3 (a)

* These three are conveniently classed as oblique petitions; they fall however if strictly analysed under other heads where they will be found.

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	active.	*m.*	masculine.
abl.	ablative.	*n.*	neuter.
acc.	accusative.	*no p. and s.*	no perfect and supine.
adj.	adjective.	*nom.*	nominative.
adv.	adverb.	*num.*	numeral.
c.	common gender.	*p.*	perfect.
comp.	comparative	*p. part. pass.*	past participle passive.
conj.	conjunction.	*pers.*	personal.
dat.	dative.	*pl*	plural.
defect.	defective.	*poss.*	possessive.
demonstr.	demonstrative.	*pr. part.*	present participle.
dep.	deponent.	*pron.*	pronoun.
f.	feminine gender.	*reflex.*	reflexive.
freq.	frequentative.	*s.*	supine.
gen.	genitive.	*semi-dep.*	semi-deponent.
imperat.	imperative.	*subst.*	substantive.
impers.	impersonal.	*superl.*	superlative.
incept.	inceptive.	*v. a.*	verb active.
indecl.	indeclinable.	*v. dep.*	verb deponent.
indef.	indefinite.	*v. n.*	verb neuter.
infin.	infinitive.	*v. semi-dep.*	verb semi-deponent.
interj.	interjection.	*w.*	with.
interrog.	interrogative.	1, 2, 3, 4	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th conjugation.
irreg.	irregular.		
lit.	literally.		

ā or **ăb**, prep. w. abl. *from*, *by* [**a tergo** = behind].

ab-rumpō, -ĕrĕ, -rūpī, -ruptum, 3 v. a. *to break off.*

ab-ruptum, -ī, n. *a steep descent.*

abs-cīdō, -ĕrĕ, -cīdī, -cīsum (caedo), 3 v. a. *to cut off.*

ab-sistō, -ĕrĕ, -stĭtī, no s., 3 v. n. (i) *to go from*, *to burst forth;* (ii) *to cease*, *to desist.*

āc or **atquĕ**, conj. *and*, *also.* [**āc** is used only before consonants.]

ac-cēdō (ad-c.), -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to approach*, *to draw near.*

ac-cĕlĕrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. *to make haste*, *to hasten.*

ac-cendō, -ĕrĕ, -cendī, -censum, 3 v. a. *to kindle*, *to rouse.*

ac-cĭdō, -ĕrĕ, -cĭdī, no s., 3 v. n. *to happen*, *to befall* [with dative].

ac-cĭpĭō, -ĕrĕ, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *to receive*, *to hear*, *to hear of.*

ācĕr, ācrĭs, ācrĕ, adj. *keen*, *sharp*. [**ācrĭŏr, ācerrĭmŭs.**]

ăcerbŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *bitter*, *harsh*.

Ăchātēs, -ae [a Trojan and friend of Aeneas].

Ăchillēs, -ĭs, *Achilles* [son of Peleus and hero in the Trojan War].

ăcĭēs, -ēī, f. lit. *a point*. (i) *keen sight*, *an eye*; (ii) *an array*, *a line*, *an army*.

Actŏr, -ŏrĭs [an Auruncan].

actŭs, -ūs, m. *rush*, *force*.

ăcŭō, -ĕrĕ, ăcŭī, ăcūtum, 3 v. a. *to sharpen*, *to whet*. [**ăcŭĕrĕ Martem**, *to rouse up battle.*]

ăd, prep. w. acc. *to*, *at*, *for*.

ad-dō, -dĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. *to add*.

ad-dūcō, -ĕrĕ, -duxī, -ductum, 3 v. a. *to draw to*, *to draw in*.

ăd-ĕō, adv. *so far*, *so*.

ăd-ĕō, -īrĕ, -ĭī or -īvī, -ĭtum, v. n. irreg. *to come to*, *to approach*.

ad-fĕrō, -ferrĕ, -tŭlī, -lātum, v. a. irreg. *to bring*, *to carry to*.

ad-fĭcĭō, -fĭcĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. *to affect*. [**prĕtĭō adf.** = *to reward.*]

ad-fŏr, -fārī, -fātŭs, 1 v. dep. (defect.) *to speak to*, *to address*.

ad-glŏmĕrō (ag-gl.), -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to gather together*.

ad-gnoscō (ad-gn.), -ĕrĕ, -gnōvī, -gnĭtum, 3 v. a. *to know*, *recognize*.

ăd-hūc, adv. *till now*, *still*.

ād-ĭcĭō [ad-jăcĭō], -ĭcĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to add*.

ăd-ĭgō, -ĕrĕ, -ēgī, -actum, 3 v. a. *to drive*, *to thrust*.

ăd-ĭmō, -ĕrĕ, -ēmī, -emptum, 3 v. a. *to take away*.

ad-iungō, -ĕrĕ, -iunxī, -iunctum, 3 v. a. *to join*, *to add*.

ad-iūrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to swear to*, *to swear by*.

ad-iŭvō, -ārĕ, -iūvī, -iūtum, 1 v. a. *to aid*, *to assist*.

ad-lābŏr, -lābī, -lapsŭs, 3 v. dep. *to glide towards*.

ad-lŏquŏr, -lŏquī, -lŏcūtŭs, 3 v. dep. *to speak to*, *address*.

ad-mŏvĕō, -ērĕ, -mōvī, -mōtum, 2 v. a. *to move to*, *lead to*.

ad-nītŏr, -nītī, -nīsŭs or -nixŭs, 3 v. dep. *to lean against*.

ad-nŭō, -ĕrĕ, -nŭī, -nūtum, 3 v. n. and a. lit. *to nod to; to assent*, *to grant*.

ăd-ŏlescō, -ĕrĕ, -ēvī, ădultum, 3 v. n. incept. *to grow up*.

ad-pārĕō, -ērĕ, -pārŭī, -pārĭtum, 2 v. n. *to appear*.

ad-plĭcō, -ārĕ, -plĭcāvī or -plĭcŭī, -ātum or -ĭtum, 1 v. a. *to fasten to*, *to pin* [w. acc. and dat.].

ad-rĭgō, -ĕrĕ, -rexī, -rectum, 3 v. a. *to raise*, *to prick up*. [**ad-rectŭs** = *eager*, *intent.*]

ad-scendō, -ĕrĕ, -scendī, -scensum, 3 v. a. *to ascend*, *to mount*.

ad-scĭō, -īrĕ, -scīvī, no s., 4 v. a. *to receive*, *to admit*.

ad-sciscō, -ĕrĕ, -scīvī, -scītum, 3 v. a. *to adopt*, *to accept*.

ad-sĭmŭlō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to make like*, *to imitate*.

ad-spectō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to look on* or *upon*.

ad-spĭcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. a. *to look at*, *to see*.

ad-spīrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to aspire to*, *to reach* [w. dative].

ad-stō, -stārĕ, -stĭtī, no s., 1 v. n. *to stand by*.

ad-sum, -essĕ, -fŭī, no s., v. n. irreg. *to be at hand*, *be ready*.

ad-surgō (ass.), -ĕrĕ, -surrexī, -surrectum, 3 v. n. *to rise up.*

ad-tollō (att.), -ĕrĕ, no p. and s., 3 v. a. *to lift up, to raise.*

ad-tŏnō (att.), -ārĕ, -tŏnŭī, -tŏnĭtum, 1 v. a. *to stun.* [**adtŏnĭtŭs**, p. part. pass. = *amazed, bewildered.*]

ad-vĕnă, -ae, m. *a stranger.*

ad-versŭs, -ă, -um, p. part. pass. as adj. (i) *opposite, facing;* (ii) *adverse, unfavourable.*

ad-vertō, -ĕrĕ, -vertī, -versum, 3 v. a. *to turn towards* or *against.*

ad-vŏlō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, *to fly, to hasten towards.*

aedēs, -ĭs, f. *a temple.* Plural **aedēs**, aedĭum, *a house.*

Aegaeum, -ī (mărĕ), n. *the Aegean sea* [between Greece and Asia Minor].

aegĕr, -gră, -grum, adj. *weak, suffering.*

aegrescō, -ĕrĕ, no p. and s., 3 v. n. incept. *to become ill, grow worse.*

Aenĕădēs, -ae, m. = *a descendant* or *follower of Aeneas.*

Aenēās, -ae (voc. Aenēā, acc. Aenēān), *Aeneas* [son of Venus and Anchises, hero of the *Aeneid*].

Aeŏlŭs, -ī, m. *Aeolus* [a Laurentian].

aequē, adv. *equally.*

aequō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 v. a. *to make even, to level.*

aequŏr, -ŏrĭs, n. *a level surface.* (i) *the sea;* (ii) *a plain.*

aequŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *equal, fair.*

āĕrĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *brazen, of bronze.* gen. found **āĕrĕī**.

āĕrĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *airy, heavenly.*

āēs, āĕrĭs, n. *bronze.*

aestŭō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to surge, to rage.*

aestŭs, -ūs, (i) *surge;* (ii) (metaphor.) *doubt.*

aetās, -ātĭs, f. *age.*

aeternŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *lasting, eternal.*

aethēr, -ĕrĭs, m. *the upper air, sky.* [acc. **aethră** or **aethĕră**.]

aethră, -ae, f. = **aethēr**.

affero, see **adfero**.

afficio, see **adficio**.

ăgĕr, ăgrī, m. *a field, land.*

āggĕr, -ĕrĭs, m. *a mound.*

agglomero, see **adglomero**.

ăgĭtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. (i) *to drive, agitate;* (ii) *to practise.*

ag-mĕn, -mĭnĭs, n. *an army* (on march), *a host, a line.*

ăgō, -ĕrĕ, ēgī, actum, 3 v. a. (i) *to drive, to agitate;* (ii) *to do, to work.* [**ăgĕ** = *come now;* **ăgŏr** = *to rush;* **actum** (**genus**) = *traced.*]

ăgrĭcŏlă, -ae, m. *a farmer, a rustic.*

Ăgyllīnī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the men of Agylla* [in Etruria].

āiō, v. defect. [3rd sing. **ăĭt**, pl. **āiunt**] *to speak, to say.*

ālă, -ae, f. (i) *a wing;* (ii) *a wing of an army, a troop.*

ălăcĕr, ălăcrĭs, -crĕ, adj. *quick, active.*

Albānŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of Alba* [Mons Albanus in Latium, on which Alba Longa was built].

albĕō, -ērĕ, no p. and s., 2 v. n. *to be white.*

albŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *white, pale.*

ālĕs, -ĭtĭs (gen. plur. **ālĭtŭum**), adj. *winged;* as subst. comm. *a bird.*

ālĭgĕr, -gĕră, -gĕrum, adj. *winged.*
ālĭpēs, -pĕdĭs, adj. *wing-footed.*
ălĭtĕr, adv. *otherwise.*
ălĭŭs, -ă, -ŭd (gen. **ălĭŭs**), adj. *another, other.* [**ălĭī**...**ălĭī** = *some ...others.*]
allabor, see **adlabor.**
Alsŭs, -ī [a Latin shepherd].
altārĭă, -ĭum (altārĕ), n. pl. *high altars.*
altē, adv. *high, deep.*
altĕr, -ĕra, -ĕrum (gen. **altĕrĭŭs**), adj. *the other, the second.*
alternŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *alternate, every other, by turns.*
altŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *high, deep.* [comp. **altĭŏr, altĭŭs.**]
alvŭs, -ī, f. *a waist.*
ămārŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *bitter, pungent.*
Ămātă, -ae, f. *Amātă* [wife of Latinus, and mother of Lavinia].
ambŏ, -ae, -ŏ, num. *both.*
amb-ūrō, -ĕrĕ, -ussī, -ustum, 3 v. a. *to burn round;* **ambustŭs**, p. part. pass. = *charred.*
āmens, -ntĭs, adj. *mad, distraught.*
ămictŭs, -ūs, m. *a garment, a covering.*
ā-mittō, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to lose.*
amnĭs, -ĭs, m. *a stream, water.*
ămŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *love.*
amplĭŭs, comp. adv. *more, again.* [**amplŭs, amplĭŏr, amplissĭmŭs.**]
Ămўcŭs, -ī [a Trojan].
ăn (interrog.), conj. *whether, or.*
Anchīsēs, -ae [father of Aeneas].
ănhēlŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *breathless, panting.*
ănĭmă, -ae, f. *breath, life, soul.*
ănĭmōsŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *spirited, brave.*
ănĭmŭs, -ī, m. *mind, spirit, courage* [pl. **ănĭmī** = *courage*].
annŭs, -ī, m. *a year.*
antĕ, (i) adv.; (ii) prep. w. acc. *before.*
antĕ-ĕō, -īrĕ, -ĭī or -īvī, no s., v. a. irreg. *to precede, to surpass.*
Antheus [a Trojan].
antīquŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *ancient, old.*
ăpĕrĭō, -īrĕ, ăpĕrŭī, ăpertum, 4 v. a. *to open, disclose, reveal.* **ăpertŭs**, p. part. pass. = *open.*
ăpex, -ĭcĭs, m. *a top* (of helmet).
ăpĭs, -ĭs, f. *a bee.*
Ăpollō, -ĭnĭs, *Apollo* [god of music, poetry, and divination].
appāreo, see **adpāreo.**
Appennīnŭs, -ī, *the Appennine range* [through Italy].
applĭco, see **adplĭcō.**
aptō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to fit, to prepare.*
ăpŭd, prep. w. acc. *at, near.*
āră, -ae, f. *an altar.*
arbŏr (arbos), -ŏrĭs, f. *a tree.*
arbŏrĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. (*of a tree*), *like a tree.*
Arcăs, -ădĭs; **Arcădĕs**, -dum; **Arcădĭŭs**, -ă, -um, *Arcadian.*
Archĕtĭŭs, -ĭī [a Rutulian].
arcŭs, -ūs, f. *a bow.*
Ardĕă, -ae [capital of the Rutulians, in Latium].
ardĕō, -ērĕ, arsī, arsum, 2 v. n. *to be on fire, to burn; to rage; to be eager;* **ard. in**, w. acc., *to be eager for.*
ardŭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *steep, high, towering.*
ārĕō, -ērĕ, no p. and s., 2 v. n. *to be dry.*

Argīvŭs, -ă, -um, *Argive* [of Argos in Peloponnesus].

ărĭēs, ărĭĕtĭs or ārĭĕtĭs, m. *a ram, a battering ram.*

armă, -ōrum, n. pl. *arms.*

armentum, -ī, n. *a flock, a herd.*

armō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to arm.*

armŭs, -ī, m. *a shoulder.*

ars, artĭs, f. *art, skill, craft.*

artĭfex, -fĭcĭs, m. *a craftsman.*

ărundō (hăr.), -ĭnĭs, f. lit. *a reed; a shaft.*

arvum, -ī, n. *a ploughed field.* [**arvă**, pl.=*fields, a plain.*]

arx, arcĭs, f. *a citadel.*

Asbȳtēs (acc. -ēn) [a Trojan].

Ascănĭŭs, -ĭī [or Iulus, son of Aeneas].

Ăsĭă, -ae, *Asia* [i.e. W. Asia Minor].

aspecto, see **adspecto**.

aspĕr, -ĕră, -ĕrum, adj. *rough, hard.*

aspĭcio, see **adspĭcio**.

aspīro, see **adspīro**.

Assărăcŭs, -ī [son of Tros, and king of Phrygia].

ast or **ăt**, conj. *but.*

asto, see **adsto**.

Asylās, -ae [a Trojan].

ătăvŭs, -ī, m. *an ancestor.*

ātĕr, ātră, ātrum, adj. *black, dark.*

Ăthōs, -ī, m. *Mt Athos* [a rocky promontory in Chalcidice].

Ătīnās, -ātĭs [a Rutulian].

ātrĭum, -ĭi, n. *a hall.*

attollo, see **adtollo**.

attŏnĭtus, see **adtŏnĭtus**.

auctŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *an adviser, a counsellor.*

audax, -ācĭs, adj. *bold.*

audĕō, -ērĕ, ausŭs, 2 v. semi-dep. *to dare, to venture.*

audĭo, -īrĕ, -ĭī or -īvī, -ītum, 4 v. a. *to hear.*

au-fĕrō (=ab-f.), -ferrĕ, abstŭlī, ablātum, v. a. irreg. *to take away, to put away* (*cut off*).

augŭr, -ŭrĭs, m. *an augur, a seer.*

augŭrĭum, -ĭī, n. *an augury, an omen, prophecy.*

Aulestēs, -ĭs [a Tuscan and ally of Aeneas].

aură, -ae, f. *a breeze, a wind.* [pl. **aurae**=*the air.*]

aurātŭs, -ă, -um, p. part. pass. (aurō) as adj. *gilded.*

aurīgă, -ae, m. *a charioteer, a driver.*

aurĭs, -ĭs, f. *an ear.*

Aurōră, -ae, f. *the Dawn.*

aurum, -ī, n. *gold.*

Auruncŭs, -ă, -um, *Auruncan* [of the Aurunci, an old Italian race].

Ausŏnĭă, -ae [S. Italy].

Ausŏnĭī, -ōrum; **Ausŏnĭdae**, -ārum, *the Ausonians.*

ausum, -ī, n. *a daring deed, a venture* (audĕō).

aut, conj. *or.* **aut...aut**=*either ...or.*

autem, conj. *moreover, but.*

auxĭlĭum, -ĭī, n. *help, aid.*

ā-vellō, -ĕrĕ, -vellī or -vulsī, -vulsum or -volsum, 3 v. a. *to tear away.*

ā-vertō, -ĕrĕ, -vertī, -versum, 3 v. a. *to turn away, to turn aside.* [**āversŭs**=*hostile.*]

ăvĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *greedy, eager.*

ăvĭs, -ĭs, f. *a bird.*

āvĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. (lit. *out of the way*), *remote.*

ăvuncŭlŭs, -ī, m. *an uncle.*

ăvŭs, -ī, m. *a grandsire, an ancestor.*

axĭs, -ĭs, m. *an axle.*

baltĕŭs, -ĕī, m. *a belt, a girdle.*
barbă, -ae, f. *a beard.*
bellātŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a warrior, a fighter.*
bellō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fight.*
bellum, -ī, n. *war.*
bĭdens, -ntĭs, f. *a sheep.*
bĭ-frons, -ntĭs, adj. *with two faces.*
bīgae, -ārum (bīgă), f. pl. *a pair of horses, a two-horse chariot.*
bĭ-iŭgŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *two, yoked, pair.*
bĭ-lix, -līcĭs, adj. *two-threaded.*
bīnī, -ae, -ă, distributive num. *two each, two.*
bĭs, adv. *twice.*
bŏnŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *good, kind.* [**mĕlĭŏr, optĭmŭs.**]
Bŏrĕās, -ae, m. *the North wind.*
brāchĭum, -ĭī, n. *an arm, a branch.*
bullă, -ae, f. *a stud.*
bustum, -ī, n. *a tomb.*

cădō, -ĕrĕ, cĕcĭdī, cāsum, 3 v. n. *to fall, to befall.*
caecŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *blind, hidden.*
caedēs, -ĭs, f. *slaughter, carnage.*
caedō, -ĕrĕ, cĕcīdī, caesum, 3 v. a. *to cut down, to slay.*
caerŭlĕŭs or **caerŭlŭs**, -ă, -um, adj. *blue, dark.*
caesărĭēs, -ēī, f. *hair.*
calcō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to trample on.*
călĕfăcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -factum, 3 v. a. *to heat; to inflame.*
călĕō, -ērĕ, călŭī, no. s., 2 v. n. *to be hot, warm.*
călĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *hot, warm.*
cālīgō, -ĭnĭs, f. *darkness.*
Cămers, -ertĭs [king of Amyclae].
campŭs, -ī, m. *a plain.*
candĕō, -ērĕ, no p. and s., 2 v. n. *to be white, to shine.*
candŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *whiteness, brightness.*
cānĭtĭēs (no gen.), f. *whiteness, grey hair.*
cănō, -ĕrĕ, cĕcĭnī, cantum, 3 v. n. and a. *to sing, to sing of, to foretell, declare.*
căpĕr, căprī, m. *a goat.*
căpĭō, -ĕrĕ, cēpī, captum, 3 v. a. *to take, to seize.*
captīvŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *captive.*
căpŭlŭs, -ī, m. *a handle, a hilt.*
căpŭt, -ĭtĭs, n. *a head, a source.*
cărĕō, -ērĕ, -ŭī, no s., 2 v. n. *to be without, to lack* [w. abl.].
carmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a song.*
cārŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *dear* [comp. **cārĭŏr**].
cassŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *empty; vain.*
castrum, -ī, n. *a fort;* pl. **castră**, -ōrum, *a camp.*
cāsŭs, -ūs, m. *a chance, fate, accident, disaster.*
cătervă, -ae, f. *a crowd, a body of men.*
caulĭs, -ĭs, m. *a stalk.*
caussă, -ae, f. *a cause, a pretext.*
căvŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *hollow.*
cēdō, -ĕrĕ, cessī, cessum, 3 v. n. and a. *to go.* (1) v. n. (i) *to withdraw, retire; yield;* (ii) *to go forward; to prosper;* (iii) *to happen, to come to;* (2) v. a. *to yield, to grant,* w. acc.
cĕlĕbrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to practise often, to celebrate.*
cĕlĕr, cĕlĕrĭs, cĕlĕrĕ, adj. *swift.* [**cĕlĕrĭŏr, cĕlerrĭmŭs.**]
celsŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *high, lofty.*
cĕrĕbrum, -ī, n. *a brain.*
cērĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *waxen.*
cernō, -ĕrĕ [crēvī, crētum], 3 v.

a. (i) *to discern, to see;* (ii) *to decide.*

certāmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a contest, a struggle.*

certātim, adv. *in rivalry, eagerly.*

certē, adv. *certainly, doubtless;* often ironical.

certō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to strive, to contend, to vie with.*

certŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *certain, sure.*

cervix, -īcĭs, f. *a neck.*

cervŭs, -ī, m. *a stag.*

[**cētĕrŭs**], -ă, -um, adj. *the rest, the rest of.*

Cĕthēgŭs, -ī [a Rutulian].

Chlōreus (acc. Chlōrĕă) [a Trojan].

cĭĕō, -ērĕ, cīvī, cĭtum, 2 v. a. *to raise, to rouse.*

cingō, -ĕrĕ, cinxī, cinctum, 3 v. a. *to surround, to encircle.*

cingŭlum, -ī, n. *a belt, a girdle.*

circā, adv. *around, about.*

circum, adv. and prep. w. acc. *around, about.*

circum-dō, -dărĕ, -dĕdī, -dătum, 1 v. a. *to put round, to surround.*

circum-fĕrō, -ferrĕ, -tŭlī, -lātum, v. a. irreg. *to bear round, to turn round.*

circum-spĭcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. a. *to look round* (*to espy*).

circum-stō, -stārĕ, -stĕtī, no s., 1 v. n. *to stand around.*

cĭthără, -ae, f. *a harp, a lyre.*

cĭtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to rouse, to speed.*

cĭtŭs, -ă, -um, part. as adj. *quick.*

cīvĭs, -ĭs, comm. *a citizen.*

clādēs, -ĭs, f. *a disaster, destruction.*

clāmō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to cry out, to shout.*

clāmŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a cry, a shout, a scream.*

clārŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *famous, renowned.*

claudō, -ĕrĕ, clausī, clausum, 3 v. a. *to shut, to close.*

clĭpĕŭs, -ĕī, m. *a shield, a buckler.*

cōelestis, -ĕ, adj. *heavenly, heaven-sent.*

cōelum, -ī, n. *the sky, the heaven.*

cŏ-ĕō, -īrĕ, -ĭī or -īvī, -ĭtum, v. n. irreg. *to come together, to meet.*

cōepī, -issĕ, coeptum, 3 v. a. and n. *to begin.*

co-gnātŭs (= con-n.), -ă, -um, adj. *of the same family, kindred.*

co-gnōmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *name, title.*

co-gnoscō, -ĕrĕ, -nōvī, -nĭtum, 3 v. a. *to know, to recognize.*

cō-gō (= cŏ-ăgō), -ĕrĕ, cŏ-ēgī, cŏ-actum, 3 v. a. *to drive, to force, to compel.*

cŏ-hĭbĕō, -ērĕ, -hĭbŭī, -hĭbĭtum, 2 v. a. *to check, to restrain.*

col-lĭgō (con-l.), -lĭgĕrĕ, -lēgī, -lectum, 3 v. a. *to gather together.* [sē **coll.** = *to crouch.*]

collum, -ī, n. *a neck.*

cŏlō, -ĕrĕ, cŏlŭī, cultum, 3 v. a. (*to cultivate*), *to practise, to worship.*

cŏlumnă, -ae, f. *a column, a pillar.*

cŏmă, -ae, f. *long hair;* (of trees) *leaves.*

cŏmans, -ntĭs, adj. (part. fr. cŏmō), *with long hair, shaggy.*

cŏmĕs, cŏmĭtĭs, comm. *a companion, a comrade.*

cŏmĭtātŭs, -ūs, m. *a retinue, company.*

commīnŭs, adv. *at close quarters, hand to hand.*

com-miscĕō (con-m.), -ērĕ, -miscŭī, -mixtum or -mistum, 2 v. a. *to mingle, to mix together.*

com-mittō, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to join;* **com. manum,** *to join battle with* [with dative].

com-mūnĭs, -ĕ, adj. *common, shared by all.*

com-pingō, -ĕre, -pēgī, -pactum, 3 v. a. *to fix together, to join.*

com-plectŏr, -plectī, -plexus, 3 v. dep. a. *to embrace.*

com-plĕō, -ērĕ, -plēvī, -plētum, 2 v. a. *to fill.*

com-pōnō, -ĕrĕ, -pŏsŭī, -pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a. (i) *to join, put together;* (ii) *to arrange, draw up;* (iii) *to settle, to calm.*

cōnātŭs, -ūs, m. *an effort, an endeavour.*

con-cĭĕō, -ērĕ, -cīvī, -cĭtum, 2 v. a. *to stir up, to rouse.* [**concĭtŭs** = *quick, speeding.*]

con-cĭpĭō, -ĕrĕ, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. (lit. *to take hold of*), *to compose, make.* **conc. foedus** = *to make* or *dictate a treaty.*

con-clāmō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to shout, cry aloud.*

con-crescō, -ĕrĕ, -crēvī, -crētum, 3 v. n. incept. *to grow together, to stiffen, to freeze.*

con-currō, -ĕrĕ, -currī, -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run together, to fight* [w. dat.].

con-cursŭs, -ūs, m. (*a running together*), *a throng.*

con-cŭtĭō, -ĕrĕ, -cussī, -cussum, 3 v. a. *to shake, to agitate.* [**concussŭs** = *agitated, stricken.*]

con-dĭcĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a law, condition.*

con-dō, -ĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. (i) *to found, to establish;* (ii) *to hide, to bury.*

con-dūcō, -ĕrĕ, -duxī, -ductum, 3 v. a. *to hire.*

con-fĕrō, -ferrĕ, -tŭlī, col-lātum, v. a. irreg. *to bring together.* [**c. mănum** = *to engage, to fight.*]

con-fundō, -ĕrĕ, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3 v. a. *to confound, destroy.* [**confūsŭs** = *confused, bewildered.*]

con-gĕmĭnō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to redouble, repeat.*

con-grĕdĭŏr, -grĕdī, -gressŭs, 3 v. dep. a. *to meet, to fight, to engage.*

con-gressŭs, -ūs, m. *a meeting; a conflict.*

cōn-ĭcĭō [con-ĭăcĭō], -ĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to hurl, to cast.*

con-iunx, -iŭgĭs, c. *husband, wife.*

con-nubium, see **conubium.**

con-sanguĭnĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of the same blood, kindred.*

con-scendō, -ĕrĕ, -scendī, -scensum, 3 v. a. *to mount.*

con-scĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *conscious.*

con-sĕquŏr, -sĕquī, -sĕcūtŭs, 3 v. dep. a. *to follow up, to reach.*

con-sīdō, -ĕrĕ, -sēdī, -sessum, 3 v. n. *to settle, to remain.*

con-sistō, -ĕrĕ, -stĭtī, -stĭtum, 3 v. n. *to halt, to take one's stand.*

con-spectŭs, -ūs, m. *sight, view.*

con-sternō, -ĕrĕ, -strāvī, -strātum, 3 v. a. *to strew over, to cover.*

con-stĭtŭo, -ĕrĕ, -stĭtŭī, -stĭtūtum, 3 v. a. *to set up, to build.*

con-sŭlo, -ĕrĕ, -sŭlŭī, -sultum, 3 v. n. and a. *to consult, take counsel.* [w. dat. *to consult one's interests.*]

con-surgō, -ĕrĕ, -surrexī, -surrectum, 3 v. n. *to rise up.*

con-tĕgō, -ĕrĕ, -texī, -tectum, 3 v. a. *to cover, to hide.*

con-tendō, -ĕrĕ, -tendī, -tentum, 3 v. a. *to draw* (a bow), *to shoot.*

con-terrĕō, -ērĕ, -terrŭī, terrĭtum, 2 v. a. *to frighten, terrify.*

contĭnŭō, adv. *straightway, forthwith.*

con-torquĕō, -ērĕ, -torsī, -tortum, 2 v. a. *to hurl; to brandish.*

contrā, adv. and prep. w. acc. *on the other side, opposite, against.*

con-trăhō, -ĕrĕ, -traxī, -tractum, 3 v. a. *to bring together, to collect.*

contrārĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *contrary, opposite.*

cōnūbĭum (or conŭbĭum), -ĭī, n. *marriage, wedlock;* nom. pl. **cōnūbĭă**.

con-vellō, -ĕrĕ, -vellī, -vulsum or -volsum, 3 v. a. *to tear up, to pluck up.*

con-vĕnĭō, -īrĕ, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n., lit. *to come together.* [3rd sing. impersonal **convĕnĭt** = *it is fitting, it is agreed.*]

con-vertō, -ĕrĕ, -vertī, -versum, 3 v. a. *to turn round.*

cŏr, cordĭs, n. *a heart, mind.*

cornū, -ūs, n. lit. *a horn;* hence (1) projecting *socket* of helmet; (2) *a wing* of an army.

cornŭs, -ī, f. *a cornel-tree, a weapon of cornel wood.*

cŏrōnă, -ae, f. lit. *a crown; a circle, a ring.*

corpŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *a body.*

cor-rĭpĭō (con-r.), -ĕrĕ, -rĭpŭī, -reptum, 3 v. a. *to seize, to snatch up.*

cŏruscō, -ārĕ, no p. and s., 1 v. a. *to brandish;* v. n. *to glitter.*

cŏruscŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *waving, gleaming.*

Cŏrȳnaeŭs, -ī [a Trojan].

costă, -ae, f. *a rib, a side.*

crastīnŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of to-morrow.*

crātēr, -ērĭs [acc. sing. **crātēră**, pl. -ērăs] m. *a bowl.*

crātĭs, -ĭs, f. lit. *wicker-work, a joint, a rib.*

crēbĕr, -bră, -brum, adj. *frequent.*

crēbrescō, -ĕrĕ, crēbrŭī, no s., 3 v. n. incept. *to increase, to spread.*

crēdō, -ĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. *to believe, to trust* [w. dat.].

crĕō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to create, to give birth to.*

crĕpĭtŭs, -ūs, m. *a crash, din.*

crescō, -ĕrĕ, crēvī, crētum, 3 v. n. *to grow, to increase.*

Crētaeŭs, -ă, -um, *Cretan.*

Crētheus (voc. Crētheu) [a Greek, follower of Aeneas].

crīmĕn, -ĭnis, n. *a charge, a reproach, fault, guilt.*

crīnĭs, -ĭs, m. *hair.*

crispō, -ārĕ, no p., crispātum, 1 v. a. *to swing, to brandish.*

cristă, -ae, f. *a crest.*

crūdēlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *cruel.*

crūdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *blood-stained, bloody.*

crŭentŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *gory, blood-stained.*

crŭŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *gore, blood.*

cŭbīlĕ, -ĭs, n. *a couch, a bed.*

culmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a house-top, a mountain-top.*

culpă, -ae, f. *fault, sin.*

cum, conj. *when, since.*

cum, prep. w. abl. *with, together with* [placed enclitically after personal or relative pronouns, e.g. **mecum, vobiscum, quocum**].

cŭmŭlō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to heap up, to pile up.*

cunctŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. n. *to delay, to hesitate.*

cunctŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *all, every.*

cŭnĕŭs, -ī, m. lit. *a wedge; a troop, a band.*

Cŭpencŭs, -ī [a Sabine priest of Hercules].

cūr, adv. *why? wherefore?* interrog.

cūră, -ae, f. *care, trouble.*

currō, -ĕrĕ, cŭcurrī, cursum, 3 v. n. *to run, to speed.*

currŭs, -ūs, m. *a car, a chariot; the horses of a chariot.*

cursŭs, -ūs, m. *running, speed; course.*

cuspĭs, -ĭdĭs, f. *a point, a lance, a spear.*

cȳcnŭs, -ī, m. *a swan.*

Cȳdōn, -ōnĭs, m. = *a man of Cȳdōnĭă* [in Crete], *a Cretan.*

damnō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to doom, to condemn.*

Dănăŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Danaan*, i.e. *Greek;* **Dănăī**, -ōrum, *the Greeks.*

Dardănĭdae, -um, *sons of Dardanus* [i.e. Trojans].

Dardănĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of Dardanus, Trojan.*

Dărēs, -ētĭs (acc. Dărētă) [a Trojan].

Daunĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of Daunus, Apulian.*

Daunŭs, -ī, m. [king of Apulia, father of Turnus].

dē, prep. w. abl. *from, down from.*

dĕă, -ae, f. *a goddess.*

dēbĕō, -ērĕ, dēbŭī, dēbĭtum, 2 v. a. *to owe; ought.*

dēbĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *weak.*

dē-cernō, -ĕrĕ, -crēvī, -crētum, 3 v. a. *to decide* (by combat), *to fight.*

dĕcĕt, dĕcērĕ, dĕcŭĭt, 2 v. impers. *to be fitting, to behove.*

dĕcōrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *seemly, fair.*

dēcursŭs, -ūs, m. *a downrush.*

dĕcŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *honour, glory.*

dēdĕcŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *shame, disgrace.*

dē-fendō, -ĕrĕ, -fendī, -fensum, 3 v. a. *to defend, to protect.*

dē-fĕrō, -ferrĕ, -tŭlī, -lātum, irreg. v. a. *to bring down, to carry down.*

dē-fĭcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. n. *to fail, to give up.*

dē-fīgō, -ĕrĕ, -fixī, -fixum, 3 v. a. *to fasten down, to fix in.*

dē-formō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to mar, to spoil.*

dē-gustō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to graze.*

dĕhinc, adv. *next, then.*

dĕ-hiscō, -ĕrĕ, no p. and s., 3 v. n. *to yawn, to open.*

dē-ĭcĭō [dē-ĭăcĭō], -ĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to cast, to throw down* or *from.*

dĕīndĕ, adv. *then, next, secondly.*

dē-lībō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to touch lightly.*

dēmens, -ntĭs, adj. *mad, distraught.*

dē-mittō, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to send down, to sink, to let fall, to drop.* [**animum dem.** = *to despond.* **dēmissŭs**, p. part. pass. = *downcast.*]

dēmum, adv. *indeed, at length.*

dēnĭquĕ, adv. *finally, in fine, in short.*

densō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to thicken, to set close.*

densŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *thick, close.*

dē-pōnō, -ĕrĕ, -pŏsŭī, -pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a. *to lay down, to put off.*

dē-prĕcŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. a. *to deprecate, to ask mercy.*

de-scendō, -ĕre, -scendī, -scensum, 3 v. n. *to descend.*

dē-sĕrō, -ĕrĕ, -sĕrŭī, -sertum, 3 v. a. *to desert*, *to leave*.

dēsertŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a deserter*, *a runaway*.

dē-sĭlĭō, -īrĕ, -sĭlŭī, -sultum, 4 v. n. *to leap down*.

dē-sistō, -ĕrĕ, -stĭtī, -stĭtum, 3 v. n. *to leave off*, *to cease* [w. infin.].

dē-sum, dēessĕ, dēfŭī, v. n. irreg. *to be wanting* (w. dat.).

dē-sŭpĕr, adv. *from above; down*.

dē-torquĕō, -ērĕ, -torsī, -tortum, 2 v. a. *to turn aside*.

dĕŭs, dĕī (gen. pl. dĕōrum or dĕum), *a god*.

dē-vŏvĕō, -ērĕ, -vōvī, -vōtum, 2 v. a. *to vow*, *to devote*.

dĕxtĕră / **dextră** } -ae, f. *the right hand*.

dīcō, -ĕrĕ, dixī, dictum, 3 v. a. *to say*, *to tell*. [**dīcŏr** = *I am called*.]

dictamnŭs, -ī, m. *dittany* [a plant from Mt. Dicte in Crete].

Dictē, -ēs, f. *Mt. Dictē* [in Crete].

dĭēs, -ēī, m. or f. *a day*.

dignŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. a. *to deem worthy*, *to deign*.

dignŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *worthy*, *meet*.

dī-lĭgō, -ĕrĕ, -lexī, -lectum, 3 v. a. *to love*. [**dīlectŭs** = *dear*, w. dat.]

dī-lŭvĭum, -ĭī, n. *a flood*, *a deluge*.

dī-mētĭŏr, -īrī, -mensŭs, 4 v. dep. a. *to measure off*.

dī-mittō, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to send away*, *to dismiss*.

Dĭōrēs [a Trojan].

Dīrae, -ārum, f. pl. *the Furies*.

dī-rĭgō, -ĕrĕ, -rexī, -rectum, 3 v. a. *to direct*, *to aim*.

dī-rĭmō, -ĕrĕ, dĭrēmī, dĭremptum, 3 v. a. *to break off*.

dī-rĭpĭō, -ĕrĕ, -rĭpŭī, -reptum, 3 v. a. *to tear asunder*, *to destroy*.

dīrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *fearful;* **Dīrae** f. pl. = *the Furies*.

Dīs, Dītĭs, *Pluto* [the god of Hades].

dis-cēdō, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to go different ways*, *to separate; to depart*.

dis-cernō, -ĕrĕ, -crēvī, -crētum, 3 v. a. (lit. *to separate*), *to settle*, *to choose*.

di-scindō, -ĕrĕ, -scĭdī, -scissum, 3 v. a. *to tear asunder*.

dis-clūdō, -ĕrĕ, -clūsī, -clūsum, 3 v. a. *to open*, *to part*.

discō, -ĕrĕ, dĭdĭcī, no s., 3 v. a. *to learn*.

dis-cordĭă, -ae, f. *discord*, *strife*.

dis-crīmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *distinction*.

dis-currō, -ĕrĕ, -currī or -cŭcurrī, -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run* (in different directions).

dis-cŭtĭō, -ĕrĕ, -cussī, -cussum, 3 v. a. *to scatter*.

dis-ĭcĭō [dis-iăcĭō], -ĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to scatter*, *to cleave*.

dis-sĭlĭō, -īrĕ, -sĭlŭī, no s., 4 v. n. *to fly apart*.

dis-sultō, -ārĕ, no p. and s., 1 v. n. *to fly apart*, *to burst forth*.

dĭū, adv. *for a long time*.

dīvă, -ae, f. *a goddess*.

dīversŭs, -ă, -um, p. part. pass. dīverto, lit. *turned different ways; separate*, *diverse*, *different*.

dīvĕs, dīvĭtĭs or dītĭs, adj. *rich*.

dī-vĭdō, -ĕrĕ, -vīsī, -vīsum, 3 v. a. *to separate*, *to divide*.

dīvŭs, -ī, m. a god. [gen. pl. **dīvōrum** or **dīvum**.]

dō, dărĕ, dĕdī, dătum, 1 v. a. *to offer*, *to give*, hence *to shew*, *to make; to allow*. [**dărĕ cŏlōrēs** = *to shew*, *to make colours;* **saltum dărĕ** = salire;

dēfensum **dărĕ** = defendere; **dărĕ** **rŭīnam** = *to spread ruin, to ruin;* **dictă** **dărĕ** = *to utter words;* **tergă** **dărĕ** = *to fly;* **vēlă** **dărĕ** = *to set sail;* **dō** with infin. = *to allow*, etc.]

dŏcĕō, -ēre, dŏcŭī, doctum, 2 v. a. *to teach* (w. two accs.), *to tell of.*

Dŏlō, -ōnĭs [a Trojan spy of the *Iliad*].

dŏlŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *pain, grief, sorrow.*

dŏlŭs, -ī, m. *craft, deceit.*

dŏmĭnŭs, -ī, m. *a lord, a master.*

dŏmĭtŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a tamer, a subduer.*

dŏmŭs, -ūs, f. *a house.* [abl. sing. dŏmō or -ū, acc. pl. dŏmōs or -ūs, gen. pl. dŏmōrum or dŏmŭum.]

dōnĕc, conj. *until, while.*

dōnum, -ī, n. *a gift.*

Drancēs, -ĭs [a Laurentian].

dūcō, -ĕrĕ, duxī, ductum, 3 v. a. *to lead, to draw.*

ductŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a leader, a captain.*

dūdum, adv. *long before.*

dulcĭs, -ĕ, adj. *sweet, pleasant.*

dum, conj. *while, so long as, until.*

dŭŏ, -ae, -ŏ (dŭōrum, -ārum, -ōrum), num. *two.*

dŭplex, -plĭcĭs, adj. *double, twin.*

dŭplĭcō, -ārĕ, -plĭcāvī, -plĭcātum, 1 v. a. *to double, to bend.*

dūrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *hard, cruel.*

dux, dŭcĭs, m. *a leader.*

ē or **ex**, prep. w. abl. *out of, from out of, from.* [**ex illo** = *from that time.*]

ĕbŭr, -ŏrĭs, n. *ivory.*

Ĕbўsŭs, -ī [a Rutulian].

eccĕ or **ēn**, interj. *lo! behold!*

Ĕchīŏnĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of Echīon* [founder of Thebes].

ĕdō, -ĕrĕ, ēdī, ēsum, 3 v. a. *to eat, to devour, to consume.*

Ēdōnŭs, -ă, -um, *Edonian* [Edōnī a Thracian tribe], *Thracian.*

ēdūcō, -ĕrĕ, -duxī, -ductum, 3 v. a. *to raise up, to build.*

ef-fĕrō (= ex-f.), -ferrĕ, ex-tŭlī, ē-lātum, v. a. irreg. *to carry forth, to lift, to raise.* [**se eff.** = *to go out.*]

ef-flāgĭtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to demand.*

ef-flō, -flārĕ, -flāvī, -flātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to breathe forth.*

ef-fŏr, -fārī, -fātŭs, 1 v. dep. defect. *to speak, to say.*

ef-fundō, -ĕre, -fūdī, -fūsum, 3 v. a. *to pour out*, hence (i) *to spread out;* (ii) *to let loose* (**eff. hăbēnās**).

ĕgŏ, mĕī [acc. mē, dat. mĭhĭ, abl. mē], pers. pron. *I.*

ē-grĕgĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *distinguished* (*exceeding fair*).

ē-lūdō, -ĕrĕ, -lūsī, -lūsum, 3 v. a. *to elude, to baffle.*

ē-mĭcō, -ārĕ, -mĭcŭī, -mĭcātum, 1 v. n. *to dart forward, to spring.*

ē-mĭnŭs, adv. *from afar.*

ēn = **eccĕ**.

ĕnim, conj. *for.*

ensĭs, -ĭs, m. *a sword.*

ĕō, īrĕ, ĭī or īvī, ĭtum (pr. part. ĭens, ĕuntĭs), v. n. irreg. *to go.* [**ītŭr** impers. = *he, we, they go.*]

Epŭlō, -ōnĭs [a Rutulian].

ĕquĕs, -ĭtĭs, m. *a horseman.*

ĕquĭdem, adv. *for my part.*

ĕquŭs, -ī (gen. pl. ĕquōrum, or ĕquum), m. *a horse.*

ergō, adv. *accordingly, therefore.*

ē-rĭpĭō, -ĕrĕ, -rĭpŭī, -reptum, 3 v. a. *to snatch away, to take away*

[with dat. *to take away from.* **sē ērĭp.** = *to escape.*]

ē-rŭō, -ĕrĕ, -rŭī, -rŭtum, 1 v. a. *to uproot, to destroy.*

Ĕryx, -ўcĭs, m. *Mt Eryx* [in N.W. Sicily].

escă, -ae, f. *food, a morsel.*

ĕt, conj. *and, also, even.*

Etrūrĭă [in Italy N. of Latium].

Euandĕr, -drī [an Arcadian; emigrated to Italy and king of Pallantēum; father of Pallas, and ally of Aeneas].

Eumēdēs, -ĭs [a Trojan; son of Dolo].

Eurŭs, -ī, *the S.E. wind.*

ē-vādō, -ĕrĕ, -vāsī, -vāsum, 3 v. n. *to get out, to pass.*

ē-verbĕrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to strike, to beat.*

ē-versŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a sacker, a destroyer.*

exāmĕn, -ĭnĭs (=ex-agm.), n. *a balance.*

ex-cēdō, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to depart.*

ex-cellō, -ĕrĕ, -cellŭī, -celsum, 3 v. a. and n. *to surpass, to excel.*

ex-cĭdō, -ĕrĕ, -cĭdī, no s., 3 v. n. *to fall out.*

ex-cīdō, -ĕrĕ, -cīdī, -cīsum, 3 v. a. *to cut off, to cut down.*

ex-cĭō, -īrĕ, -cīvī or -cĭī, -cītum or -cĭtum, 4 v. a. *to stir up, to frighten.*

ex-cĭpĭō, -ĕre, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *to catch up.*

ex-cĭtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to rouse.*

ex-clāmō, -ārĕ, -clāmāvī, -clāmātum, 1 v. n. *to cry out.*

ex-cŭtĭō, -ĕrĕ, -cussī, -cussum, 3 v. a. *to shake off, to shake out, to hurl out.*

ex-emplum, -ī, n. *an example.*

exercĭtŭs, -ūs, m. *an army, a host.*

ex-hortŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. a. *to advise, to exhort.*

ex-ĭn, or **ex-indĕ**, adv. *after that, forthwith.*

ex-ĭtĭum, -ĭī, n. *death, destruction.*

ex-ŏrĭŏr, -īrī, -ortŭs, 4 v. dep. *to rise forth, rise up.*

ex-ōsŭs, part. *hating exceedingly.*

ex-pĕdĭō, -īrĕ, -ĭī or -īvī, -ītum, 4 v. a. (i) *to set free, to make ready;* (ii) *to unravel, to unfold.*

ex-pendō, -ĕrĕ, -pendī, -pensum, 3 v. a. *to weigh out, to pay; to consider.*

ex-plĕō, -plērĕ, -plēvī, -plētum, 2 v. a. *to fill up, to complete.*

ex-scĭdĭum, -ĭī, n. *destruction.*

ex-scindō, -ĕrĕ, -scĭdī, -scissum, 3 v. a. *to extirpate, to destroy.*

ex-spectō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to wait for, to expect.*

ex-stinguō, -ĕrĕ, -stinxī, -stinctum, 3 v. a. *to quench, to destroy.*

ex-sultō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to leap forth, to exult.*

ex-sŭpĕrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. *to rise above, to prevail, to surpass.*

ex-templō, adv. *forthwith.*

ex-tendō, -ĕrĕ, -tendī, -tensum or -tentum, 3 v. a. *to extend, to prolong.*

ex-terrĕō, -ērĕ, -terrŭī, -terrĭtum, 2 v. a. *to affright, to terrify.*

ex-torquĕō, -ērĕ, -torsī, -tortum, 2 v. a. *to wrench out, to wrench from,* w. dat.

extrēmŭs, -ă, -um, adj. (superl. **extrā**, **extĕrĭŏr**), *last, outermost.*

exŭvĭae, -ārum, f. pl. *spoils* (lit. *anything stripped from one*).

făcĭēs, -ēī, f. *face, form.*
făcĭō, -ĕrĕ, fēcī, factum, 3 v. a. *to make, to form, to do* (an old future found **faxō**).
factum, -ī, n. *a deed.*
fallō, -ĕrĕ, fĕfellī, falsum, 3 v. a. *to deceive, to cheat, to escape notice, to be unobserved.*
fāmă, -ae, f. *fame, report.*
fās, indecl. n. *right, lawful.*
fātālĭs, -ĕ, adj. *fateful, destined.*
fătĕŏr, -ēri, fassŭs, 2 v. dep. a. *to confess, to agree.*
fătiscŏr, -ī, fessŭs, 3 v. dep. a. *to grow weary.* **fessŭs** = *weary.*
fātū, abl. of verbal substantive (supine in -ū) from **fārī** *to speak.* **haud mollĭă fātū** = *hard in the saying* = *hard to say.*
fātum, -ī, n. *fate, destiny.*
fātŭr, see **fŏr**.
faucēs, -ĭum, f. pl. *the throat.*
Faunŭs, -ī, m. [rustic god of Latium].
fax, făcĭs, f. *a torch, a brand.*
fĕl, fellĭs, n. *gall, poison.*
fēlix, -īcĭs, adj. *happy, fortunate.*
fēmĭnĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of a woman, given by a woman.*
fĕmŭr, -ŏrĭs, n. *thigh.*
fĕrĭō, -īrĕ [percussī, ictum], 4 v. a. *to strike, to hit.*
fĕrō, ferrĕ, tŭlī, lātum, v. a. irreg. (i) *to bring, to carry;* **fĕrŏr**, *to rush, to advance;* also **fĕrō**, neutr. *to go;* (ii) *to bear, to bring forth;* (iii) *to bear, to endure;* (iv) *to hit*, 492.
fĕrox, -ōcĭs, adj. *bold, proud.*
ferrĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *iron.*
ferrum, -ī, n. *iron; a weapon, a sword.*
fĕrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *wild.*
fervĭdŭs, -ă, -um, *hot, eager.*
fētŭs, -ūs, m. *offspring.*
fībŭlă, -ae, f. *a clasp, a fastener.*
fīdō, -ĕrĕ, fīsŭs, 3 v. semi-depon. n. *to trust* (w. dat. or abl.); **fīdens**, *confident.*
fīdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *faithful, true;* w. gen., *trusting in* [superl. **fīdissĭmŭs**].
fīgō, -ĕrĕ, fixī, fixum, 3 v. a. *to fix, to attach.*
fīlĭă, -ae, f. *a daughter.*
fīnĭō, -īrĕ, -ĭī or -īvī, -ītum, 4 v. a. *to finish, to end.*
fīnĭs, -ĭs, m. or f. *an end, limit.*
fīō, fĭĕrī, factŭs, v. irreg. n. [passive of făcĭō], *to be made, to become.*
firmō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to strengthen, to assure.*
firmŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *strong, sure.*
flăgrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to burn, to blaze.*
flammă, -ae, f. *flame, fire.*
flectō, -ĕrĕ, flexī, flexum, 3 v. a. *to bend, to turn, to guide, to persuade.*
flĕō, flērĕ, flēvī, flētum, 2 v. n. and a. *to weep, to lament.*
flōrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *blossoming, lovely.*
flōs, flōrĭs, m. *a flower.*
fluctŭō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to wave, to fluctuate, to be tossed.*
fluctŭs, -ūs, m. *a wave, a billow, surge.*
flŭentum, -ī, n. *a stream.*
flūmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a river, a stream.*
flŭō, -ĕrĕ, fluxī, fluxum, 3 v. n. *to flow.*
flŭvĭŭs, -ĭī, m. *a river, a stream.*
fŏcŭs, -ī, m. *a hearth, a brazier.*
foedō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to defile, to mar.*
foedŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *a treaty, a peace.*

fŏlium, -ĭī, n. *a leaf.*
fons, -ntĭs, m. *a fountain, water.*
(**fŏr**), fātŭr, fārī, fātŭs, 1 v. dep. defect. *to speak.*
forceps, -cĭpĭs, m. and f. *pincers.*
formă, -ae, f. *form, shape, beauty.*
formīdō, -ĭnĭs, f. *fear, terror.*
fors, fortĕ (abl.), f. *chance*, used only in nom. and abl.
[**fors-ăn**, adv. =*perchance*; **fortĕ** as adv. =*by chance.*]
fortĭs, -ĕ, adj. *brave, noble.*
fortūnă, -ae, f. *fortune.*
fŏvĕō, -ērĕ, fōvī, fōtum, 2 v. a. *to cherish, to tend.*
frag-mĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a fragment, a piece.*
frăgŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a crash.*
frangō, -ĕrĕ, frēgī, fractum, 3 v. a. *to break.*
frātĕr, -trĭs, m. *a brother.*
frĕmō, -ĕrĕ, frĕmŭī, frĕmĭtum, 3 v. n. (and a.) *to roar, to growl* (of a lion), *to snort* (of a horse), *to rage, to chafe.*
frēnum, -ī, n. *a rein*; pl. frēnă or frēnī. [**frēnă accĭpĕrĕ**, *to submit.*]
frīgŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *cold.*
frons, frondĭs, f. *leaves, foliage.*
frons, frontĭs, f. *a front, a forehead.*
(**frux**, frūgĭs), frūgēs, -um, f. *herbs, fruits; meal.*
frustrā, adv. *in vain.*
frustrŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. a. *to baffle, to deceive.*
fŭgă, -ae, f. *flight.* [**fŭgam dărĕ**, *to fly.*]
fŭgax, -ācĭs, adj. *fugitive, flying.*
fŭgĭō, -ĕrĕ, fūgī, fŭgĭtum, 3 v. n. and a. *to flee, to fly.*
fulgĕō, -ērĕ, fulsī, no s., 2 v. n. *to shine, to gleam.*
fulmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a thunderbolt, lightning.*
fulmĭnō, -ārĕ, no p. and s., 1 v. n. *to lighten, to thunder.*
fulvŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *yellow, tawny.*
fūmō, -ārĕ, no p. and s., 1 v. n. *to smoke, to steam, to reek.*
fūmŭs, -ī, m. *smoke.*
fundĭtŭs, adv. *from the bottom, utterly.*
fundō, -ĕrĕ, fūdī, fūsum, 3 v. a. *to pour out, to scatter, to shed.*
fūnŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *death.* [**dărĕ, mittĕrĕ fūnĕră**, *to deal out slaughter.*]
Fŭrĭae, -ārum, f. *the Furies; fury, madness.*
fŭrō, -ĕrĕ, fŭrŭī, no s., 3 v. n. *to rave, to rage, be mad.*
fŭrŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *fury, madness.*
fūtĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *brittle; vain, useless.*

gălĕă, -ae, f. *a helmet.*
gaudĕō, -ērĕ, gāvīsŭs, 2 v. n. semidep. *to rejoice.*
gĕlĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *cold.*
gĕmĭnŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *twin, two.*
gĕmĭtŭs, -ūs, m. *a groan.*
gĕmō, -ĕrĕ, gĕmŭī, gĕmĭtum, 3 v. n. *to groan, to sound.*
gĕnae, -ārum, f. *cheeks.*
gĕnĕr, -ĕrī, m. *a son in law.*
gĕnĕtrix, -īcĭs, f. *a mother.*
gĕnĭtŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a father.*
gens, -ntĭs, f. *a race, a family.*
gĕnū, -ūs, n. *a knee* (nom. pl. also gēnuă, two syllables).
gĕnŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *a race, offspring.*
germānă, -ae, f. *a sister.*
germānŭs, -ī, m. *a brother.*
gĕrō, -ĕrĕ, gessī, gestum, 3 v. a. *to bear, to carry on.*

gestō, -ārĕ, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. *to carry* (constantly).
gignō, -ĕrĕ, gĕnŭī, gĕnĭtum, 3 v. a. *to produce*. [**gĕnĭtŭs** p. part. pass. = *born*.]
glăcĭēs, ēī, f. *ice*.
glădĭŭs, -ĭī, m. *a sword*.
glaucŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *blue*, *grey*.
Glaucŭs, -ī [son of Imbrăsŭs, a Lycian, follower of Aeneas].
gliscō, -ĕrĕ, no p. and s., 3 v. n. *to grow*, *to swell*.
glōrĭă, -ae, f. *glory*, *honour*.
Graiī or **Grāī**, -ōrum or -um, *the Greeks*.
grāmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *grass*, *a plant*, *a herb*.
grāmĭnĕŭs, -ă, -um, *grassy*, *covered with grass*.
grātŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *pleasing*, *dear*.
grăvĭs, -ĕ, adj. *heavy*, *strong*.
grăvĭtĕr, adv. *heavily*.
gressŭs, -ūs, m. *a step*.
gurgĕs, -ĭtĭs, m. *a gulf*, *a sea*.
Gȳās, -ae (acc. Gȳān) [a Trojan].
Gȳlippŭs, -ī [an Arcadian, follower of Euander].

hăbēnă, -ae, f. *a rein*.
hăbĕō, -ērĕ, hăbŭī, hăbĭtum, 2 v. a. *to have*, *to hold; to wear*, *to call*.
hăbĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *fitting*.
hāc, adv. *this way*, *on this side* (orig. a case of **hic**).
haerĕō, -ērĕ, haesī, haesum, 2 v. n. *to hold fast*, *to cleave*, *to follow close*, *to be stayed*.
hărēnă, -ae, f. *sand*.
hastă, -ae, f. *a spear*.
hastīlĕ, -ĭs, n. *a spear-shaft*, *a spear*.
haud, adv. *not*, with adverbs and adjectives and a few verbs [e.g. **haud mollis** = *hard*].
haudquāquam, adv. *by no means*, *not at all*.
haurĭō, -īrĕ, hausī, haustum, 4 v. a. *to draw in*, *to drink up; to drain*, *to exhaust*.
Hĕbrŭs, -ī, m. [a river in Thrace].
Hectŏr, -ŏrĭs [Trojan hero, killed by Achilles].
hei, interj. *ah! alas!*
herbă, -ae, f. *a plant*, *a herb*.
Hespĕrĭă, -ae, *the land of the West* [= Italy].
hērōs, -ōĭs, m. *a hero*.
heu, interj. *ah! alas!*
heus, interj. *ho there! holloa!*
hĭc, haec, hōc (gen. hūiŭs, dat. huic), pron. demonst. *this*, *this one*.
hīc, adv. *here*.
hinc, adv. *hence*, *from this side* (**hic**).
hĭō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to gape*, *to be eager*.
hĭrundō, -ĭnĭs, f. *a swallow*.
hŏdĭē (= **hōc dĭē**), adv. *to-day*.
hŏmō, -ĭnĭs, comm. *a human being*, *a man*.
hŏnestŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *lovely*, *beautiful*.
hŏnŏr, or **hŏnōs**, -ōrĭs, m. *honour*, *repute*. [**hŏnōrēs**, pl. = *divine honours*, *worship*, *sacrifice*.]
horrĕō, -ērĕ, horrŭī, no s., 2 v. n. *to bristle*, *to quiver*, *to shudder*. [**horrendŭs** = *fearful*, adv. **horrendum**, *fearfully*.]
horrescō, -ĕrĕ, horrŭī, no s., 3 v. n. incept. *to shudder*.
horrĭfĭcŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *fearful*, *terrible*.
horrŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a shudder*, *terror*.
hostĭs, -ĭs, m. *a foe*, *an enemy*.
hūc, adv. *hither* (**hic**).

hūmānŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *human.*
hŭmĕrŭs [ŭmĕrŭs], -ī, m. *a shoulder.*
hūmĭdŭs (um.), -ă, -um, adj. *wet.*
hŭmĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *low.*
Hyllŭs, -ī [a Trojan].
Hўmĕnaeŭs, -ī, or **Hymēn**, -ĕnĭs, m. *the god of marriage, wedding, bridals.*

Ĭāpĭs, -ĭdĭs, m. [the physician of Aeneas].
Īăsĭdēs, -ae, *son of Iăsĭŭs.*
ictŭs, -ă, -um, p. part. pass. [**īcō** (defective v.)], *struck.*
ictŭs, -ūs, m. *a blow, an aim.*
Īdă, -ae, f. *Mt. Idă* [(i) near Troy; (ii) in Crete].
īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem (gen. ēiusdem, dat. ĕīdem), pron. *the same.*
Idmōn, -ŏnĭs [a Rutulian, messenger of Turnus].
ig-nāvŭs (=in-gn.), -ă, -um, adj. *slothful, cowardly.*
ignĭ-pŏtens, -ntĭs, adj. *ruler of fire* (= *Vulcan*).
ignĭs, -ĭs, m. *fire, flame;* **ign. sŭbĭcĕrĕ** = *to kindle.*
ignōrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to be ignorant of.*
ignōtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unknown.*
īlex, -ĭcĭs, f. *a holm-oak.*
illaetābĭlĭs (= in-laet.), -ĕ, adj. *joyless, sad.*
illĕ, -ă, -ŭd (gen. illĭŭs, dat. illī), pron. demonstr. (1) *that, that one, he,* etc.; (2) also (looking forward) = *this, this further;* (3) also = *that great one.* [**illĕ lĕō** = *that mighty lion.*]
illūc, adv. *thither* (**illĕ**).
īmāgō, -ĭnĭs, f. *an image, a vision.*
imbĕr, -brĭs, m. *a shower, a storm, hail.*
Imbrăsĭdēs, -ae, *son of Imbrăsĭŭs* [a Lycian].
im-mānĭs (=in-m.), -ĕ, adj. *huge, immense* [**immānĕ** used as adverb].
im-mĕdĭcābĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *incurable, deadly.*
im-mittō, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to despatch, to spur on, to drive against, to let loose.*
im-mōbĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *unmoved.*
im-mŏlō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to slay.*
im-mortālĭs, -ĕ, adj. *immortal.*
im-mundŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unclean, filthy.*
im-mūnĭs, -ĕ, adj. *with no share in, free from* [w. gen.].
im-pār (in-pār), -părĭs, adj. *unequal, unfair.*
im-păvĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *fearless.*
im-pĕdĭō, -īrĕ, -ĭī or -īvī, -ītum, 4 v. a. *to impede, to hamper.*
im-pellō, -ĕrĕ, -pŭlī, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *to impel, to cast, to strike.*
im-pensē, adv. *earnestly, greatly* (**impendo**).
im-pĕrĭtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. *to rule, to govern* [w. dat.].
im-pĕrĭum, -ĭī, n. *rule, power, command.*
im-pĕtŭs, -ūs, m. *a rush, an onset.*
im-pĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *impious. wicked.*
im-plācābĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *implacable, relentless.*
im-plĕō, -plērĕ, -plēvī, -plētum, 2 v. a. *to fill.*
im-plĭcō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to entangle, to wind.* [**implĭcăt orbēs** = *winds in circles.*]

im-plōrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to implore, to beseech.*

im-pōnō, -ĕrĕ, -pŏsŭī, -pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a. *to place in, to place on.*

im-portūnŭs, -ă, -um, lit. *unlucky; wearisome.*

im-prĭmō, -ĕrĕ, -pressī, -pressum, 3 v. a. *to press in, to press on.*

im-prŏbŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *wicked, cruel, relentless.*

im-prōvīsō, adv. *unexpectedly, suddenly.*

im-pūnĭs, -ĕ, adj. *unpunished, unhurt.* [**impūnĕ**, as adv. *without harm.*]

īmŭs, -ă, -um, adj. superl. *lowest, bottom* (**infrā**, **infĕrĭŏr**, **infĭmus**, or **īmŭs**).

ĭn, prep. (i) w. acc. *into, on to;* (ii) w. abl. *in, on, among.*

ĭnānĭs, -ĕ, adj. *empty, vain;* **ĭnănĕ**, -ĭs, as subst. n. *space, void.*

in-cendō, -ĕrĕ, -cendī, -censum, 3 v. a. *to kindle, set on fire.*

in-ceptum, -ī, n. *a beginning, a task, venture* (in-cĭpĭō).

in-certŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *uncertain, doubtful.*

in-cessō, -ĕrĕ, -cessīvī, no s., 3 v. a. *to attack, to assail.*

in-cessŭs, -ūs, m. *a walk, a step, an approach.*

in-cĭdō, -ĕrĕ, -cĭdī, no s., 3 v. n. *to fall in* or *upon.*

in-cĭpĭō, -ĕrĕ, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *to begin, to take in hand.*

in-cĭtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *rapid, swift.*

in-clīnō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to bend, to incline, to sink.*

in-clūdō, -ĕrĕ, -clūsī, -clūsum, 3 v. a. *to shut in, to enclose, to encase.*

in-clŭtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *famous, renowned.*

in-cognĭtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unknown, unseen.*

in-cŏlŭmĭs, -ĕ, adj. *unhurt, safe.*

in-crĕpō, -ārĕ, -crĕpŭī, -crĕpĭtum, 1 v. n. and a. *to make a noise, to shout; to call to, to reproach, to upbraid; to snap.*

in-cumbō, -ĕrĕ, -cŭbŭī, -cŭbĭtum, 3 v. n. *to lean on, to press.*

in-currō, -ĕrĕ, -currī or -cŭcurrī, -cursum, 3 v. n. and a. *to rush upon, to attack.*

in-cūsō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to accuse, to reproach, to upbraid.*

indĕ, adv. *thence, then.*

in-dĕcŏr, -ŏrĭs, adj. *shameful, inglorious.*

indĭ-gĕnă, -ae, c. *a native.*

Indĭgĕs, -ĕtĭs, *a hero of the race* [a hero, made a god].

in-dignŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. *to be wroth, to be indignant.*

in-dignŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unworthy, undeserved.*

in-dŭō, -ĕrĕ, -dŭī, -dūtum, 3 v. a. *to put on, to clothe.*

Indŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Indian.*

ĭn-ermĭs, -ĕ, } adj. *unarmed.*
ĭn-ermŭs, -ă, -um, }

in-fandŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unspeakable, fearful.*

in-fectŭs, -ă, -um (făcĭō), adj. *unmade, unwrought, unfinished.*

in-fēlix, -īcĭs, adj. *unhappy, hapless.*

in-fensŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *hostile.*

infĕrĭŏr, -ĭŭs, gen. -ōrĭs, comp. adj. *inferior, less* (**infrā**, **infĕrĭŏr**, **infĭmŭs** or **īmŭs**).

in-fernŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *infernal, nether.*

in-fĭcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. (*to dip into*) *to mix*, *to mingle*, *to stain*.

in-fīgō, -ĕrĕ, -fixī, -fixum, 3 v. a. *to fix in*, *to thrust in*.

infĭt, v. defect. = *begins* (*speaking*).

in-flectō, -ĕrĕ, -flexī, -flexum, 3 v. a. *to bend*, *to incline*.

in-formĭs, -ĕ, adj. *shapeless*, *unsightly*.

in-frēnō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to bridle*, *to harness* (frēnum).

in-fringō, -ĕrĕ, -frēgī, -fractum, 3 v. a. *to break*, *to weaken*.

ingens, -ntĭs, adj. *vast*, *huge*, *great*.

in-gĕrō, -ĕrĕ, -gessī, -gestum, 3 v. a. *to bear against*, *to throw at* (w. dat.).

in-grātŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unpleasing*, *ungrateful*.

in-grŭō, -ĕrĕ, -grŭī, no s., 3 v. n. *to rush in*, *to pour down*, *to threaten* (w. dat.).

ĭn-hĭbĕō, -ērĕ, -hĭbŭī, -hĭbĭtum, 2 v. a. *to check*, *to stay*.

ĭn-īmīcŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unfriendly*, *hostile*.

ĭn-īquŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unequal*, *unfair*.

in-nuptŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unmarried*, *virgin*. [Only fem.]

inp-, see **imp**.

inquam, inquĭt, v. defect. *I say*.

insānĭă, -ae, f. *madness*.

in-sĕquŏr, -sĕquī, -sĕcūtŭs, 3 v. dep. a. *to follow*, *to pursue*.

in-sĭdĭae, -ārum, f. *an ambush*, *a trap*, *deceit*.

in-signĕ, -ĭs, as subst. n. *a mark*, *a badge*.

in-signĭs, -ĕ, adj. *famous*, *glorious*.

in-sŏnō, -ārĕ, -sŏnŭī, no s., 1 v. n. *to resound*, *to roar*.

instăr, n. indecl. *likeness*, *like* (w. genitive).

in-sternō, -ĕrĕ, -strāvī, -strātum, 3 v. a. *to cover over*.

in-stō, -stārĕ, -stĭtī, -stĭtum, 1 v. n. and a. *to lay down*, *to stand over*, *to press on*, *pursue*, *to threaten*.

in-strŭō, -ĕrĕ, -struxī, -structum, 3 v. a. *to draw up*, *to arrange*.

in-sultō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. *to leap on*, *to spurn*.

in-sŭpĕr, adv. *further*, *in addition*.

in-surgō, -ĕrĕ, -surrexī, -surrectum, 3 v. n. *to rise up*.

in-tempestŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *timeless*.

intĕr, prep. w. acc. *between*, *among*.

inter-dum, adv. *now and then*, *at times*.

intĕrĕā, adv. *meanwhile*.

in-tŏnō, -ārĕ, -tŏnŭī, no s., 1 v. n. *to thunder*.

in-tonsŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unshorn* (**tondeo**).

in-torquĕō, -ērĕ, -torsī, -tortum, 2 v. a. *to hurl*, *to cast*.

intŭs, adv. *within*.

in-undō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. *to overflow*, *to rush in*.

in-vādō, -ĕrĕ, -vāsī, -vāsum, 3 v. n. and a. *to enter*, *to advance against*, *to attack*. [**invādĕrĕ Martem** = *to march to battle*.]

in-vălĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *weak*.

in-vĕhō, -ĕrĕ, -vexī, -vectum, 3 v. a. *to bear*, *to carry in*.

in-victŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unconquered*.

in-vĭdĕō, -ērĕ, -vīdī, -vīsum, 2 v. a. *to grudge*, *to envy*. [**invīsŭs**, p. part. pass. as adj. *hated*.]

in-vītŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unwilling*.

in-volvō, -ĕrĕ, -volvī, -vŏlūtum,

3 v. a. *to roll in* or *into* [**involvŏr** = *to stumble*], *to sweep down.*

ipsĕ, -ă, -um (gen. ipsīus, dat. ipsī), pron. demonstr. *very; self, oneself, myself, themselves, itself, etc.*

īră, -ae, f. *wrath, anger.*

īrascŏr, -ī, īrātŭs, 3 v. dep. *to be angry, to rage.*

ĭs, ĕă, ĭd (gen. ēiŭs, dat. ĕī), pron. demonstr. *that, that one, he, she, it, etc.*

istĕ, -ă, -ŭd (gen. istīŭs, dat. istī), pron. demonstr. *that, thât near you, that of which you speak.*

ĭtă, adv. *so, thus.*

Ĭtălī, -ōrum or -um, *the Italians.*

Ītălĭă, -ae, f. *Italy.*

Ītălŭs, -ă, -um, *Italian.*

ĭtĕr, ĭtĭnĕrĭs, n. *a way, a road, a journey.*

ĭtĕrum, adv. *again.*

Īūlŭs, -ī [Ascănĭŭs, son of Aeneas].

iăcĕō, -ērĕ, iăcŭī, iăcĭtum, 2 v. n. *to lie.*

iactō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. (lit. *to throw about*), *to boast.*

iăcŭlum, -ī, n. *a dart, a javelin.*

iam, adv. *now, already.*

iam-dūdum, adv. *long since, for a long time past.*

Iānŭs, -ī [the god of Peace].

iŭbĕō, -ērĕ, iussī, iussum, 2 v. a. *to command, to bid.*

iŭgŭlō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to cut the throat, to slay.*

iŭgŭlum, -ī, n. *a throat.*

iŭgum, -ī, n. *a yoke.*

iunctūră, -ae, f. *a joining, a joint.*

iungō, -ĕrĕ, iunxī, iunctum, 3 v. a. *to join, to harness.*

Iūnō, -ōnis [queen of Heaven, and wife of Jupiter].

Iuppĭtĕr, Iŏvĭs [king of Heaven].

iūs, iūrĭs, n. *right, law.*

iussum, -ī, n. *a command* [**iŭbĕō**].

Iūturnă, -ae [a nymph, and sister of Turnus].

iŭvĕnālĭs, -ĕ, adj. *young, youthful.*

iŭvencă, -ae, f. *a heifer.*

iŭvĕnĭs, -ĕ, adj. *young;* as subst. **iŭvĕnĭs**, -ĭs, comm. *a young man* or *woman.*

iuxtā, adv. or prep. w. acc. *by the side, next.*

lābō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to totter, to give way.*

lăbŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *labour, toil.*

lābŏr, -ī, lapsŭs, 3 v. dep. *to glide, to fall, to swoop* [lapsŭs = *fallen*].

lābrum, -ī, n. *a vessel, a pot.*

lăcĕrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to tear, to rend.*

lăcessō, -ĕrĕ, -cessīvī or -ĭī, -ītum, 3 v. a. *to vex, to arouse, provoke.*

lăcrĭmă, -ae, f. *a tear.*

lăcŭs, -ūs, m. *a lake.*

Lădās or **-ēs**, -ae (acc. Lădēn) [brother of Glaucus, a Lycian, follower of Aeneas].

laedō, -ĕrĕ, laesī, laesum, 3 v. a. *to hurt, to break.*

laetĭtĭă, -ae, f. *joy, delight.*

laetŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. *to rejoice, be glad.*

laetŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *glad, joyful.*

laevă, -ae, f. *the left hand.*

lancĕă, -ae, f. *a lance, a spear.*

languĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *languid, slow.*

lănĭō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to tear, to mar.*

lanx, lancĭs, f. *a plate, a scale.*

lăpĭs, -ĭdĭs, m. *a stone.*

largŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *plentiful, abundant.*

lātē, adv. *far and wide.*

lătĕbră, -ae, f. *a hiding-place, a lair.*

lătĕbrōsŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *full of chinks, crannied.*

Lătīnī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the people of Latium, the Latins.*

Lătīnŭs, -ī [king of Laurentum, father of Lavinia].

Lătĭum, -ĭī [in Italy].

Lātōnă, -ae [mother of Apollo and Diana].

lātrātŭs, -ūs, m. *a bark.*

lătrō, -ōnĭs, m. *a robber.*

lătŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *a side.*

lātŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *broad.*

Laurens, -ntĭs, adj. *of Laurentum, Laurentine.*

Laurentēs, -um, m. pl. *the people of Laurentum.*

Laurentum, -ī [in Latium].

laurŭs, -ūs or -ī, f. *a laurel, a bay-tree.*

laus, laudĭs, f. *praise, glory.*

Lāvīnĭă, -ae [daughter of Latinus, afterwards wife of Aeneas].

lăvō, -ārĕ, lāvī, lăvātum, lautum or lōtum, 1 v. a. *to wash, to bathe.*

lĕgĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *a host, a legion.*

lĕgō, -ĕrĕ, lēgī, lectum, 3 v. a. *to gather, to collect; to pick, to choose* [lectus = *chosen*], *to cover, to pass through.*

lentŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *slow, slothful; soft, pliant, tough.*

lĕō, -ōnĭs, m. *a lion.*

Lernă, -ae [a marsh near Argos].

lētālĭs, -ĕ, adj. *deadly, fatal.*

lētum, -ī, n. *death.*

lĕvĭs, -ĕ, adj. *light, nimble; slight, worthless.*

lex, lēgĭs, *a law;* **pācĭs lēgēs** = *the terms of peace.*

lībĕr, -bĕra, -bĕrum, adj. *free.*

lĭbĕt (or **lŭbĕt**), -ērĕ, lĭbŭĭt or lĭbĭtum est, 2 v. n. impers. *it pleases*, w. dat. [**lĭbens**, pr. part. = *glad, willing.*]

lībō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. (*to taste*), *to touch, to sprinkle.*

lĭcĕt, -ērĕ, lĭcŭĭt or lĭcĭtum est, 2 v. n. impers. *to be lawful, to be allowed* (w. dat. followed by an infinitive).

lignum, -ī, n. *a log, a tree.*

līlĭum, -ĭī, n. *a lily.*

līmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a threshold, a doorway.*

līmĕs, -ĭtĭs, m. *a boundary.*

līmŭs, -ī, m. *a (priest's) girdle, an apron.*

linguă, -ae, f. *a tongue.*

linquō, -ĕrĕ, līquī, no s., 3 v. a. *to leave, to quit.*

līs, lītĭs, f. *a quarrel, a suit.*

lītŏrĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of the shore.*

lītŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *a shore.*

lŏcō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to place.*

lŏcŭs, -ī, m. (pl. lŏcī or lŏcă), *a place, a spot.*

long-aevŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *aged, long-lived.*

longē, adv. *far.*

longŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *long, far.*

lŏquax, -ācĭs, adj. *chattering, chirping* (lŏquŏr).

lōrīcă, -ae, f. *a corselet.*

lōrum, -ī, n. *a thong;* **lōră**, pl. = *reins.*

luctŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. *to strive, to struggle.*

luctŭs, -ūs, m. *grief, mourning.*

lūdĭcĕr or **lūdĭcrŭs**, -cră, -crum, lit. *sportive, trifling.*

lūmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *light, daylight; an eye.*
lŭō, -ĕrĕ, lŭī, no s., 3 v. a. *to expiate, to atone for.*
lustrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to go round, to traverse, to scan.*
lux, lūcĭs, f. *light.*
Lўcĭă, -ae [in S. W. Asia].
lymphă, -ae, f. *water.*
Lyrnessŭs, -ī, f. [a town in Troas].

mădĕō, -ērĕ, mădŭī, no s., 2 v. n. *to be wet, to drip, to reek.*
maerĕō, -ērĕ, no p. and s., 2 v. n. *to grieve, to mourn.*
maestŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *sad, gloomy.*
măgĭs, adv. *more, rather.*
măgistĕr, -trī, m. *a master; a herdsman (of bulls).*
măgistră, -ae, f. *a mistress* [**ars mag.** = *sovereign skill*].
magn-ănĭmŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *high-souled.*
magnŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *great, mighty* [mājŏr, maxĭmŭs].
māiestās, -tātĭs, f. *majesty.*
māiŏr, -ŭs, gen. -ōrĭs, comp. adj. *greater.*
mālă, -ae, f. *a jaw.*
mālō, mallĕ, mālŭī, v. a. irreg. *to prefer, to choose.*
mălum, -ī, n. *an evil.*
mănĕō, -ērĕ, mansī, mansum, 2 v. n. and a. *to remain, to wait, to await.*
mānēs, -ĭum, m. *the shades, the gods below.*
mănŭs, -ūs, f. *a hand, an arm; a band of men.*
mărĕ, mărĭs, n. *a sea.*
Mars, Martis or **Māvors**, -ortis [the god of War], hence often *war, battle.*
mātĕr, -trĭs, f. *a mother.*
māternŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of a mother.*
mātūrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *ripe, mature.*
mĕdĕŏr, -ērī, no p. and s., 2 v. a. *to heal, to cure* (w. dat.).
mĕdĭcō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to heal, to mix healing drugs.*
mĕdĭcŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *healing.*
mĕdĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *middle, midst* [*the middle of*, e.g. **frons mĕdĭă**].
Mĕgaeră, -ae, f. [one of the Furies].
mĕlĭŏr, -ŭs, gen. -ōrĭs, comp. adj. *better, kinder* [**bŏnŭs**, **optĭmŭs**].
membrum, -ī, n. *a limb.*
mĕmŏr, -ŏrĭs, adj. *mindful, remembering* (w. gen.).
Mĕnoetēs, -is (acc. -ēn) [an Arcadian].
mens, -ntĭs, f. *a mind.*
mentum, -ī, n. *a chin.*
mĕrĕō, -ērĕ, mĕrŭī, mĕrĭtum, 2 v. a.; **mĕrĕŏr**, -ērī, mĕrĭtŭs, 2 v. dep. a. *to deserve.*
Messāpŭs, -ī [king of Messapia, and ally of Turnus].
mētă, -ae, f. *a goal.*
mētĭŏr, -īrī, mensŭs, 4 v. dep. a. *to measure.*
Mĕtiscŭs, -ī [charioteer of Turnus].
mĕtŭō, -ĕrĕ, mĕtŭī, mĕtūtum, 3 v. n. and a. *to fear.*
mĕtŭs, -ūs, m. *fear, dread.*
mĕŭs, -ă, -um, possess. pron. *my, mine.*
mĭcō, -ārĕ, mĭcŭī, no s., 1 v. n. *to shake to and fro, to sparkle.*
millĕ, num. adj. *a thousand;* pl. **millĭă**, -ĭum, subst. n. *thousands.*
mĭnĭtŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. a. freq. *to menace, to threaten.*

mĭnŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. a. *to threaten* (w. acc. and dat.).
mĭnŏr, -ŭs, gen. -ōrĭs, comp. adj. *less, smaller* [**parvŭs, mĭnĭmŭs**].
mĭnŭs, as adv. = *less*.
mīrābĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *wonderful*.
miscĕō, -ērĕ, miscŭī, mistum or mixtum, 2 v. a. *to mix, to mingle; to confuse*.
mĭsĕr, -ĕră, -ĕrum, adj. *miserable, unhappy*.
mĭsĕrābĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *pitiable* [**mĭsĕrābĭlĕ**, adv. = *pitiably*].
mĭsĕrĕŏr, -ērī, mĭsĕrĭtŭs, 2 v. dep. *to pity* (w. gen.).
mĭsĕrŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. *to bewail, to pity* (w. acc.).
missĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *missile, thrown* [**mitto**].
mittō, -ĕrĕ, mīsī, missum, 3 v. a. *to send, to despatch* [**se mittere in** = *to enter*].
Mnestheus, -ĕī or -ĕōs [a Trojan].
mŏdŭs, -ī, m. *a way, means, manner*.
moenĭă, -ĭum, n. *walls, ramparts*.
mōlēs, -ĭs, f. *a mass, weight*.
mōlĭŏr, -īrī, -ītŭs, 4 v. dep. n. and a. lit. *to work, to work at* (**mōlīrī hăbēnās**, *to guide, to hold firmly*); *to prepare, to contrive* (**m. morbōs**).
mollĭs, -ĕ, adj. *soft, gentle*.
mons, -ntĭs, m. *a mountain, a hill, a crag*.
monstrum, -ī, n. *a portent, a monster*.
mŏnŭmentum, -ī, n. *a memorial*.
mŏră, -ae, f. *delay*.
morbŭs, -ī, m. *a disease, a plague*.
mordĕō, -ērĕ, mŏmordi, morsum, 2 v. a. *to bite, to clasp*.
mŏrĭŏr, mŏrī, mortŭŭs, fut. part. **mŏrĭtūrŭs**, 3 v. dep. *to die*.
mŏrŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. n. and a. *to delay, to wait*.
mors, mortĭs, f. *death*.
morsŭs, -ūs, m. *a bite;* pl. **morsūs** = *fangs*.
mōs, mōrĭs, m. *a custom, a habit* [**in mōrem** = *like*].
mōtŭs, -ūs, m. *a motion, an emotion, feeling*.
mŏvĕō, -ērĕ, mōvī, mōtum, 2 v. a. *to move, to rouse*.
mox, adv. *soon*.
mŭcrō, -ōnĭs, m. *a sword's point, a sword*.
mūgītŭs, -ūs, m. *a bellowing, a roar*.
multŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *much, many*. [**multă**, acc. pl. n. used as adv. e.g. **multă mŏrans**.]
mūnŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *a duty, a task, a gift*.
mūrālĭs, -ĕ, adj. lit. *of a wall, besieging*.
murmŭr, -ŭrĭs, n. *a murmur*.
Murrānŭs, -ī [mythic king of the Latins].
mūrŭs, -ī, m. *a wall*.
musso, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to murmur, to mutter, to be in doubt*.
mūtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to change, to alter*.
mūtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *dumb, silent*.
myrrhă, -ae, f. *myrrh, scent*.

nam, conj. *for, indeed*.
nanciscŏr, -ī, nactŭs or nanctŭs, 3 v. dep. a. *to reach, to find*.
(**nārĭs**, -ĭs), nārēs, -ĭum, f. *the nostrils, a nose*.
nascŏr, -ī, nātŭs, 3 v. dep. *to be born*.
nātă, -ae, f. *a daughter*.
nātŭs, -ī, m. *a son*.
naută, -ae, m. *a sailor*.

nē, conj. (i) prohibitive w. imperative and subjunctive, *do not, let not*; (ii) *lest, in order that... not.*

-nĕ, enclitic interrog. particle, *whether? is it so that?*

nĕc or **nĕquĕ**, adv. and conj. *neither, nor* (**necnōn** = *also*).

nectō, -ĕrĕ, nexī or nexŭī, nexum, 3 v. a. *to tie, to fasten.*

nĕ-fandŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unspeakable, wicked.*

nĕgō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to deny, to refuse.*

nĕmŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *a wood, a forest.*

Neptūnĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of Neptune* [the sea-god].

nĕquĕ, see **nĕc**.

nēquidquam or **nēquīquam**, adv. *in vain, to no purpose.*

nervŭs, -ī, m. *a bow-string.*

nescĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *ignorant* [w. gen. or with infinitive].

neu or **nēvĕ**, conj. *neither, nor.* With imperative and subjunctive (see **nē**).

[**nex**], nĕcĭs, f. *death.*

nī or **nĭsĭ**, conj. *if not, unless.*

nīdŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a smell, an odour.*

nīdŭs, -ī, m. *a nest.* **nīdī**, pl. = *a brood, nest and young.*

nĭgĕr, nĭgra, -grum, adj. *black, dark.*

nĭhĭl or **nīl**, n. indecl. *nothing.*

nimbŭs, -ī, m. *a cloud, a storm.*

nĭsĭ, see **nī**.

nītŏr, -ī, nīsŭs or nixŭs, 3 v. dep. *to strive, to press, to lean.*

nĭvālĭs, -ĕ, adj. *snowy.*

nix, nĭvĭs, f. *snow.*

nōdŭs, -ī, m. *a knot.*

nōmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a name.*

nōn, adv. *not.*

nōs, nostrī or nostrum, pers. pron. *we* [plural of **ego**, *I*].

noscō, -ĕrĕ, nōvī, nōtum, 3 v. a. incept. *learn, recognise*; in pf. and part. *know, known.*

nostĕr, -tră, -trum, poss. pron. *our, ours, my.*

nŏtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to mark, to brand.*

Nŏtŭs, -ī, m. *the S. wind.*

nŏvem, num. *nine.*

nŏvŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *new, fresh.*

nox, noctĭs, f. *night.*

nūbēs, -ĭs, f. *a cloud.*

nūbĭlă, -ōrum, n. clouds.

nūdō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to lay bare, to strip.*

nūdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *bare, naked.*

nullŭs, -ă, -um [gen. nullĭŭs, dat. *nullī*], adj. *no, none.*

nūmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. lit. *a nod*; hence = (*divine*) *will, power*; pl. **nūmĭnă** = *deity.*

nŭmĕrŭs, -ī, m. *a number.*

numquam (nunq.), adv. *never.*

nunc, adv. *now, at this time.*

nuntĭŭs, -ĭī, m. *a messenger.*

nusquam, adv. *nowhere.*

nūtrĭō, -īrĕ, -ĭī or -īvī, -ītum, 4 v. a. *to bring up, to nurture.*

nymphă, -ae, f. *a nymph.*

ō, interj. *O! oh!*

ŏb, prep. w. acc. *in front of, facing.*

ŏb-ĕō, -īrĕ, -ĭī or -īvī, -ĭtum, v. n. and a. irreg. *to meet, to traverse.* [**mortem ŏbīrĕ** = *to die*; so **ŏbīrĕ** = *to die.*]

ōb-ĭcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to throw before* [w. acc. and dat.].

ŏbĭtŭs, -ūs, m. *death.*

ob-iecto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a.

freq. *to throw before* [w. acc. and dat.], *to expose.*
ob-nītŏr, -ī, -nixŭs, 3 v. dep. a. *to press against, to struggle.*
ob-scēnŭs [ob-scaenus], -ă, -um, adj. *evil, ill-omened.*
obscūrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to darken, to obscure.*
obscūrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *dark.*
ob-sĭdĕō, -ērĕ, -sēdī, -sessum, 2 v. a. *to besiege, to occupy.*
ob-stŭpescō, -ĕrĕ, -stŭpŭī, no s., 3 v. n. incept. *to be struck with amazement.*
ob-testŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. a. *to beseech.*
ob-truncō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to cut down, to slay.*
ob-tūtŭs, -ūs, m. *a seeing, gaze.*
ŏb-umbrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to shade, to obscure.*
ob-vĭŭs,-ă,-um, adj.*meeting, facing.*
oc-cĭdō (=ob-c.), -ĕrĕ, -cĭdī, -cāsum, 3 v. n. *to fall, to perish.*
oc-cŭlō, -ĕrĕ, -cŭlŭī, -cultum, 3 v. a. *to hide, to cover.*
oc-cultē, adv. *darkly, unseen.*
oc-cŭpō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to sieze, to hold.*
oc-currō, -ĕrĕ, -currī, -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run to meet, to meet.*
ōcĭŏr, -ŭs, comp. adj. *quicker, swifter.* **ōcĭŭs**, as adv. *quicker.* [**ōcissĭmŭs.**]
ŏcŭlŭs, -ī, m. *an eye.*
ōdī, -ōdissĕ, v. a. defect. *to hate.*
ŏdĭum, -ĭī, n. *hate, hatred.*
ŏdŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a smell, an odour.*
ŏdōrĭfĕr, -fĕră, -fĕrum, adj. *smelling, fragrant.*
of-fĕrō (=ob-f.), -ferrĕ, ob-tŭlī, ob-lātum, v. a. irreg. *to offer, to give.*
ŏlĕastĕr, -trī, m. *a wild olive.*
ōlim, adv. *formerly, once.*
ollĕ = **illĕ**, pron.
Ŏlympŭs, -ī [Mt. Olympus in Thessaly, the abode of the gods], hence, *heaven.*
ōmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *an omen.*
omnĭ-pŏtens, -ntĭs, adj. *almighty.*
omnĭs, -ĕ, adj. *all, every.*
ŏnĕrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to load, to burden.*
Ŏnȳtēs, -ĭs (acc. -ēn) [a Rutulian, of Theban descent].
ŏpem (no nom.), ŏpĭs, f. *help.* **ŏpēs**, pl. *resources, power, strength.*
op-pĕtō (=ob-p.), -ĕrĕ, -pĕtĭī or -pĕtīvī, -pĕtītum, 3 v. a. *to meet.* [**mortem opp.** = *to die.*]
oppĭdum, -ī, n. *a town.*
op-pōnō, -ĕrĕ, -pŏsŭī, -pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a. *to place against* or *opposite, to oppose.*
optĭmŭs, -ă, -um, superl. adj. *best, kindest.* [**bŏnŭs, mĕlĭŏr.**]
optō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to wish for, to pray for.*
ŏpŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *work.*
ōră, -ae, f. *a rim, an edge, a shore*
orbĭs, -ĭs, m. *a circle, an orb, the earth.*
ordĭŏr, -īrī, orsŭs, 4 v. dep. *to begin.*
ŏrĭchalcum, -ī, n. *brass.*
ŏrīgō, -ĭnĭs, f. *an origin, source; founder.*
ŏrĭŏr, -īrī, ortŭs, 4 v. dep. *to rise.*
Ōrīthyiă, -ae [the wife of Boreas, the N. wind].
ornō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to deck out, to equip.*
ōrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to pray, to ask for.*
ŏs, ossĭs, n. *a bone.*
ōs, ōrĭs, n. *a mouth, a lip, a face, a voice.* [**ōră**, pl. = *a face.*]
oscŭlum, -ī, n. *a lip; a kiss.*

Ŏsīrĭs, -ĭs (acc. -im) [a Rutulian, or Latin].
ostentō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. *to shew, to display.*
ostrum, -ī, n. *purple.*
ŏvō, -ārĕ, no p. and s., 1 v. n. *to exult, to triumph.*

pābŭlum, -ī, n. *food, pasture.*
păciscŏr, -ī, pactŭs, 3 v. dep. a. *to bargain for.* [**lētum prō laudĕ pac.** = *to buy death for fame.*]
Paeŏnĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Healing* [title of Apollo the Healer].
Pallās, -ntĭs [the son of Euander, killed by Turnus].
pallŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *paleness, pallor.*
palmă, -ae, f. *the palm, a hand.*
pālŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. *to wander, to be scattered.*
palūs, -ūdĭs, f. *a mere, a marsh.*
pănăcēă, -ae, f. *panacea, a healing herb* [cure for all].
pandō, -ĕrĕ, pandī, pansum or passum, 3 v. a. *to spread out, to open.*
pangō, -ĕrĕ, pĕpĭgī, pēgī or panxī, pactum or panctum, 3 v. a. *to fix, to settle, to agree upon.*
pār, părĭs, adj. *equal.*
Parcae, -ārum, f. pl. *the Fates.*
parcō, -ĕrĕ, pĕpercī, parsum (parcĭtum), 3 v. n. and a. (i) *to spare* (w. dat.); (ii) *to desist, to cease, to forbear.*
părens, -ntĭs, comm. *a parent, a father, a mother.*
pārĕō, -ērĕ, pārŭī, pārĭtum, 2 v. n. and a. lit. *to shew oneself, to be at hand; to obey* (w. dat.).
părĭtĕr, adv. *equally, alike.*
părō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to prepare, to make ready.*
pars, partĭs, f. *a part, a portion.* [**pars...pars** = *some...others.*]
Parthŭs, -ă, -um, *Parthian.* [**Parthī**, a Scythian nation of Asia.]
partŭs, -ūs, m. *a bringing forth, a birth* (părĭō).
parvŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *small, little.*
pastŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a shepherd.*
pătĕō, -ērĕ, pătŭī, no s., 2 v. n. *to lie open.*
pătĕr, patrĭs, m. *a father.*
pătĕră, -ae, f. *a bowl.*
păternŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of one's father, paternal.*
pătĭŏr, -ī, passŭs, 3 v. dep. a. *to suffer, to endure, to allow.*
pătrĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of one's father, ancestral;* **pătrĭă**, -ae, f. *one's fatherland.*
paucŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *few, little.*
paupĕr, -ĕrĭs, adj. *poor.*
păvĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *frightened, trembling.*
pax, pācĭs, f. *peace.*
pectō, -ĕrĕ, pexī, pexum, 3 v. a. *to comb.*
pectŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *a breast.*
pĕcŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *a herd.*
pĕcŭs, -ŭdĭs, f. *a beast, a head of cattle.*
pĕdĕs, -ĭtĭs, adj. *on foot;* as subst. m. *a foot-soldier.*
Pēlīdēs, -ae, *son of Peleus* [i.e. Achilles].
pellō, -ĕrĕ, pĕpŭlī, pulsum, 3 v. a. *to drive, to hurl.*
pendĕō, -ērĕ, pĕpendī, no s., 2 v. n. *to hang.*
pĕnĕs, prep. w. acc. (found after its subst.) *in the power of.*
pĕnĭtŭs, adv. *far within.*
pennă, -ae, f. *a wing, a plume.*
pĕr, prep. w. acc. *through;* after

verbs of praying etc. = *by*. [**per has lacrimas te oro.**]
per-cŭtĭō, -ĕrĕ, -cussī, -cussum, 3 v. a. *to strike*, *to beat*.
per-fĕrō, -ferrĕ, -tŭlī, -lātum, v. a. irreg. *to carry through*, *to endure*. [**perferre ictum** = *to drive home a blow*.]
per-fĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *false*, *treacherous*.
per-fundō, -ĕrĕ, -fūdī, -fūsum, 3 v. a. *to pour over*, *to bathe*, *to steep*, *to cover*. [**lăcrĭmās perfūsă gĕnās** = *with her cheeks bathed in tears*.]
pergō, -ĕrĕ, per-rexī, per-rectum, 3 v. n. *to go on*, *to proceed*.
Pĕrĭdĭă, -ae [mother of Onytes].
per-pĕtĭŏr, -pĕtī, -pessŭs, 3 v. dep. a. *to endure*.
per-vŏlō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fly through*.
pēs, pĕdĭs, m. *a foot*, *a claw*, *a hoof*.
pestĭs, -ĭs, f. *a plague*.
pĕtō, -ĕrĕ, pĕtĭī or petīvī, pĕtītum, 3 v. a. *to seek*, *to ask for*.
phălanx, -ngĭs, f. *a band*, *a host*.
Phegeus [a Trojan].
Phoebŭs, -ī [Phoebŭs or Apollō].
Phŏlŭs, -ī [a Trojan].
Phrȳgĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Phrygian*.
Phryx, Phrȳgĭs, Phrȳgĕs, -um, *Phrygian* [Phrygia in Asia Minor].
pĭĕtās, -ātĭs, f. *piety*, *goodness*.
pīlātŭs, -ă, -um, adj. doubtful word; *in close order*, or *armed with javelins*.
Pīlumnŭs, -ī [ancestor of Turnus].
pingō, -ĕrĕ, pinxī, pictum, 3 v. a. *to paint*, *to colour*.
piscōsŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *full of fish*, *teeming*.
pĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *good*, *pious*.
plăcĕō, -ērĕ, plăcŭī, plăcĭtum, 2 v. n. *to please*, *to be pleasing to* (w. dat.). **plăcĕt**, impers.
plāgă, -ae, f. *a blow*; **plāgam ferrĕ** = *to aim a blow*.
plangŏr, -ōrĭs, m. lit. *a beating of the breast*; *a lament*, *wail*.
plaudō, -ĕrĕ, plausī, -sum, 3 v. a. *to strike with a sound*, *to beat*.
plēnŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *full*.
plūrĭmŭs, -ă, -um, superl. adj. *most*, *very much* [**multŭs, plūs**].
Pŏdălīrĭŭs, -ī [a Trojan].
poenă, -ae, f. *a penalty*, *a punishment*.
Poenŭs, -ă, -um } adj. *Phoenician*; *Carthaginian*.
Poenī, -ōrum }
pondŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *weight*, *a scale*.
pōnō, -ĕrĕ, pŏsŭī, pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a. *to place*; *to lay down*, *to put off*.
pons, -ntĭs, m. *a bridge*.
pontŭs, -ī, m. *the sea*, *the deep*.
pōplĕs, -ĭtĭs, m. (lit. *the inside of a knee*), *a knee*.
pŏpŭlō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. } *to lay waste*, *to ravage*.
pŏpŭlŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. a. }
portă, -ae, f. *a gate*.
portĭcŭs, -ūs, f. *a colonnade*, *a porch*.
portō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to carry*, *to bear*.
poscō, -ĕrĕ, pŏposcī, no s., 3 v. a. *to demand*, *to ask*.
possum, possĕ, pŏtŭī, v. n. irreg. *to be able*; pr. part. **pŏtens**, -ntĭs as adj. *powerful*, *strong*.
post, adv. and prep. w. acc. *after*, *behind*.
postĕrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *coming after*, *next*. [**post**.]
post-quam, conj. *after that*.

pŏtestās, -tātĭs, f. *power.*
pŏtĭŏr, -īrī, -ītŭs, 4 v. dep. *to get possession of, to obtain* (w. abl.).
pŏtĭŭs, comp. adv. *rather, more.* [**pŏtĭŏr.**]
prae-ceps, -cĭpĭtĭs, adj. *headlong.*
prae-cĭpĭtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, adj. 1 v. a. *throw headlong, to hurl forth, to hasten.*
prae-clārŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *famous, renowned.*
praedă, -ae, f. *prey, spoil.*
prae-fĕrō, -ferrĕ, -tŭlī, -lātum, v. a. *to prefer.*
prae-fīgō, -ĕrĕ, -fixī, -fixum, 3 v. a. *to fix before.* [**praefixŭs ferrō** = *tipped with iron.*]
praemĭum, -ĭī, n. *a reward.*
prae-scĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *knowing beforehand.*
praesens, -ntĭs (praesum), part. as adj. *present;* (of gods) *powerful.* [comp. **praesentĭŏr, -tĭŭs.**]
prae-sĭdĕō, -ērĕ, -sēdī, no s., 2 v. a. *to guard, to govern* (w. dat.).
prae-stō, -stārĕ, no p. and s., 1 v. n. *to excel.* **praestans**, pr. part. as adj. *pre-eminent, distinguished.*
prae-sum, -essĕ, -fŭī, v. irreg. *to be over* (w. dat.); pr. part. **praesens.**
praetĕr, prep. with acc. *besides.*
praetĕrĕā, adv. *besides.*
prae-vertō, -ĕrĕ, -vertī, no s., 3 v. a. *to outstrip, to precede.*
prĕcem (no nom.), (prĕcĭs) f. *a prayer.*
prĕcŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. n. and a. *to pray.*
prĕhendō, see **prendō.**
prĕmō, -ĕrĕ, pressī, pressum, 3 v. a. (i) *to press, to drive back;* (ii) *to suppress, to hide.*
prendō / **prĕhendō** } -ĕrĕ, -endī, -ensum, 3 v. a. *to catch, to seize, to take.*
prensō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. *to grasp, to seize.*
prĕtĭum, -ĭī, n. *a price.*
Prĭămŭs, -ī [king of Troy].
prīmum, adv. *first.* **ut primum** = *when first, as soon as.*
prīmŭs, -ă, -um, superl. adj. *first* (**prĭŏr**); w. verb = *to be the first to*, e.g. **prīmŭs pătĭŏr.**
prĭŏr, comp. adj. *former, first.*
pristĭnŭs, -ă, -um, adv. *former.* [**in pristĭnā** = *to a former state, as before.*]
prĭŭs, adv. = *formerly.*
prō, prep. w. abl. *for, on behalf of, in return for.*
prŏ-ăvŭs, -ī, m. *an ancestor.*
prŏbō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to approve, to allow, to bid.*
prō-cēdō, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to go, to come, forth.*
(**prŏcĕr**, -ĕrĭs), prŏcĕrēs, -um, m. *chiefs, princes.*
prŏcŭl, adv. *far, afar.*
prō-culcō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to tread down, to trample on.*
prō-currō, -ĕrĕ, -currī or -cŭcurrī, -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run forward.*
prō-cursŭs, -ūs, m. *onset, speed.*
prŏcŭs, -ī, m. *a suitor* (gen. pl. prŏcōrum or prŏcum).
prō-dō, -ĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. *to give up, to betray.*
pro-dūcō, -ĕrĕ, -duxī, -ductum, 3 v. a. *to produce, to bring forth.*
proelĭum, -ĭī, n. *a battle, a fight.*
prŏ-fānŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *unhallowed, profane.*
prō-fĕrō, -ferrĕ, -tŭlī, -lātum, v. a. irreg. *to carry forth, to prolong.*

prŏ-fundō, -ĕrĕ, -fūdī, -fūsum, 3 v. a. *to pour forth, to shed.*

prŏ-fundum, -ī, n. *the deep, the sea.*

prŏ-fundŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *deep.*

prō-grĕdĭŏr, -grĕdī, -gressŭs, 3 v. dep. *to advance, to step forward.*

prō-ĭcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to throw forth, to drop.*

prōlēs, -ĭs, f. *an offspring.*

prō-lūdō, -ĕrĕ, -lūsī, -lūsum, 3 v. n. *to play beforehand, to practise.* [**pr. ad pugnam** = *to practise for battle.*]

prō-lŭō, -ĕrĕ, -lŭī, -lūtum, 3 v. a. *to wash forth, to wash away.*

prō-missum, -ī, as subst. n. *a promise.*

prō-mittō, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to promise.*

prōpāgō, -ĭnĭs, f. *offspring, race.*

prŏpĕrē, adv. *quickly.*

prŏpĕrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. *to hasten, to prepare quickly.*

prŏpĕrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *hastening, quick, busy.*

prŏpinquō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. *to draw near, to approach.*

prŏpĭŏr, -ŭs, gen. -ōrĭs, comp. adj. *nearer.* [**prŏpĕ, proxĭmŭs.**]

proptĕr, prep. w. acc. *on account of* (found after its subst.).

prō-sĕquŏr, -ī, -sĕcūtŭs, 3 v. dep. a. *to follow on one's way, to attend.*

prō-spĭcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. n. and a. *to look forth, to espy.*

prō-sum, prōd-essĕ, prō-fŭī, v. n. irreg. *to be of use, to help* [w. dat.].

prō-tendō, -ĕrĕ, -tendī, -tensum or -tentum, 3 v. a. *to stretch forth.*

prō-tĕrō, -ĕrĕ, -trīvī, -trītum, 3 v. a. *to trample down, to crush.*

prō-terrĕō, -ērĕ, -terrŭī, -terrĭtum, 3 v. a. *to frighten, to drive.*

prō-vĕnĭō, -īrĕ, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to proceed, to come to pass.*

prō-volvō, -ĕrĕ, -volvī, -vŏlūtum, 3 v. a. *to roll forward.*

prōxĭmŭs, -ă, -um, superl. adj. *nearest, next.* [**prŏpĕ, prŏpĭŏr.**]

pūbĕr or **pūbēs**, -ĕrĭs, adj. *ripe, downy.*

(**pŭdĕō**), pŭdĕt, -ērĕ, pŭdŭĭt or pŭdĭtum est, 2 v. n. and a. *to make ashamed.* Impers. *it causes shame* [w. acc. and gen. e.g. **pŭdĕt mē hūiŭs crīmĭnĭs**].

pŭdŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *shame.*

pŭĕr, -ĕrī, m. *a boy, a youth.*

pugnă, -ae, f. *a fight, a battle.*

pugnŭs, -ī, m. *a fist, a hand.*

pulchĕr, -chră, -chrum, adj. *fair, beautiful* [**pulchrĭŏr, pulcherrĭmŭs**].

pulsō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. *to beat, to batter, to drive back, to spurn.*

pulsŭs, -ūs, m. *a beat.*

pulvĕrŭlentŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *dusty.*

pulvĭs, -ĕrĭs, m. *dust.*

pūmex, -ĭcĭs, m. *pumice, a rock.*

pūnĭcĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *purple, red.*

purpŭrĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *purple, red.*

pūrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *pure, whole.* [**pūrŭs campŭs** = *a clear plain.*]

pŭtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to think, to deem.*

quā, adv. (abl. fem. of **quī**), *where, in which direction; as far as.*

quădrĭ-iŭgŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *with four yokes*, i.e. *four-horsed.*

quaerō / **quaesō** } -ĕre, quaesĭī or -īvī, quaesītum, 3 v. a. *to seek*, *to ask for.*

quālĭs, -ĕ, adj. (i) interrog. or exclam. *of what sort?* (ii) relatively, *such as*, *as;* **tālĭs**... **quālĭs** = *such...as.*

quam, adv. (i) *how;* (ii) *as;* (iii) *than.*

quam-quam, conj. *although.*

quandŏ, adv. (i) interrog. *when?* (ii) indef. *at any time*, *ever* [after num, sī, or nē].

quantum, adv. *how much*, *so much.*

quantŭs, -ă, -um, adj. (i) interrog. or exclam. *how great?* (ii) relatively, *so great*, *as great.* [**tantŭs**...**quantŭs** = *as great as.*]

quassō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. *to shake*, *to brandish.*

quătĕr, adv. *four times.*

quătĭō, -ĕrĕ, no perf., quassum, 3 v. a. *to shake*, *to drive.*

-quĕ, conj. enclitic, *and*, *also.*

quī, quae, quŏd (gen. cūiŭs, dat. cui), pron. (i) interrog. *who? what?* (used as adj. with nouns); (ii) relative, *who*, *which.*

quī, quă, quŏd, pron. indef. *any* (after num, sī, nē). [See **quis.**]

quĭă, conj. *because.*

quī-cumquĕ, quae-cumquĕ, quod-cumquĕ, pron. *whoever*, *whatever.* [**quī** &c. and **cumquĕ** sometimes separated.]

quĭd (acc. sing. of **quĭs** (i)), used as adv. *what? why? how? wherefore?*

quĭdem, adv. *indeed.* [**nē**...**quĭdem** = *not even.*]

quĭēs, -ētĭs, f. *rest*, *quiet.*

quĭescō, -ĕrĕ, quĭēvī, -ētum, 3 v. n. incept. *to grow quiet*, *to keep quiet; to rest.*

quĭētŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *quiet*, *resting.*

quinquĕ, num. *five.*

quippĕ, adv. *verily; for.*

quĭs, quĭd (gen. cūiŭs, dat. cui), pron. interrog. *who? what?*

quĭs, quĭd, pron. indef. *any* (after num, sī, nē).

quis-quam, quae-quam, quid-quam, pron. indef. *anyone.* [Used only in negative and interrogative sentences.]

quis-quĕ, quae-quĕ, quod-quĕ (quid-quĕ), pron. *each*, *each one.* [Often with sŭŭs.]

quĭs-quĭs, quid-quĭd, pron. indef. *whoever*, *whatever.*

quō, adv. *whither*, (i) interrog. hence *to what end?* (ii) relative.

quŏd (acc. sing. of **quī** (i) used as adv. and conj.) (i) *wherefore*, *why* (relative); (ii) *that*, *in that*, *because.*

quondam, adv. *at times; formerly*, *once.*

quŏnĭam, conj. *since*, *because.*

quŏquĕ, conj. *also.*

quŏtĭens, adv. *as often.*

rădĭŭs, -ĭī, m. *a ray.*

rādix, -īcĭs, f. *a root.*

răpĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *quick*, *rushing*, *fierce.*

răpĭō, -ĕrĕ, răpŭī, raptum, 3 v. a. *to seize*, *to snatch.*

rĕ-bellĭs, -ĕ, adj. *rebellious.*

rĕ-călĕō, -ērĕ, no p. and s., 2 v. n. *to grow warm again*, *to remain warm.*

rĕ-cēdō, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to retire*, *to withdraw*, *to return*.

rĕ-cīdō, -ĕrĕ, -cīdī, -cīsum (caedo), 3 v. a. *to cut away*.

rĕ-clīnō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to lean back*, *to lay aside*.

rĕ-clūdō, -ĕrĕ, -clūsī, -clūsum, 3 v. a. *to open*.

rĕ-cumbō, -ĕrĕ, -cŭbŭī, no s., 3 v. n. *to lie down*, *to fall down*, *to sink*.

rĕ-cursō, -ārĕ, no p. and s., 1 v. n. freq. *to return*, *to recur*.

rĕ-cūsō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to decline*, *to refuse*.

red-dō, -ĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. *to return*, *to give back*, *to restore*.

rĕd-ĕō, -īrĕ, -ĭī or -īvī, -ĭtum, v. n. irreg. *to return*.

rĕ-dūcō, -ĕrĕ, -duxī, -ductum, 3 v. a. *to draw back*.

rĕ-fellō, -ĕrĕ, -fellī, no s., 3 v. a. *to refute*, *to disprove*.

rĕ-fĕrō, -ferrĕ, rettŭlī, rĕlatum (imperat. **rĕfĕr**), v. a. irreg. *to carry back*; *to turn*; *to recall*, *to relate*. [pass. **rĕfĕrŏr** = *to be carried back*, *to drift*; also act. **rĕfĕrō** used neutr. *to go*, *to come back*.]

rĕ-fĭcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. *to restore*, *to refresh*.

rĕ-fŭgĭō, -ĕrĕ, -fūgī, no s., 3 v. n. *to fly back*, *to flee*.

rĕfūtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to prevent*, *to avert*.

rēgīnă, -ae, f. *a queen*.

regnum, -ī, n. *a kingdom*, *a realm*.

rĕgō, -ĕrĕ, rexī, rectum, 3 v. a. *to guide*, *to direct*, *to rule*.

rēlĭgĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *religious awe*, *sanctity*.

rĕlinquō, -ĕrĕ, -līquī, -lictum, 3 v. a. *to leave*, *to abandon*.

rĕlūcĕō, -ērĕ, -luxī, no s., 2 v. n. *to shine out*, *to blaze*.

rĕ-mittō, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to send back* [**se rem.** = *to return*]; *to let go*, *to loosen*, *to yield*.

rĕ-mūgĭō, -īrĕ, no p. and s., 4 v. n. lit. *to bellow back*; *to resound*.

rĕŏr, rērī, rătŭs, 2 v. dep. *to think*, *to deem*.

rĕpens, -ntĭs, adj. *sudden*.

rĕ-pertŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *discoverer*, *creator*.

rĕpĕtō, -ĕrĕ, -pĕtīī or -pĕtivī, -pĕtītum, 3 v. a. *to seek again*, *to recall*.

rĕ-pōnō, -ĕrĕ, -pŏsŭī, -pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a. *to replace*, *to repay*.

rĕ-poscō, -ĕrĕ, no p. and s., 3 v. a. *to ask back*, *to claim*.

rĕ-prĭmō, -ĕrĕ, -pressī, -pressum, 3 v. a. *to check*, *to repress*.

rĕquĭēs, -ētĭs (acc. **rĕquĭem**), f. *rest*, *repose*.

rēs, rĕī, f. lit. *a thing*, *a matter*, *an affair*; hence = *an occurrence*, *an event*, *fortune*, *interest* (pl.); *troubles*; *chance*, *adventures*.

rē-scindō, -ĕrĕ, -scĭdī, -scissum, 3 v. a. *to cut open*, *to tear open*.

rĕ-sĕrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to unlock*, *to open*.

rĕ-sŏnō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to resound*, *to ring*.

rē-spĭcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. n. and a. *to look back*, *to look at*, *to regard*.

rē-splendĕō, -ērĕ, no p. and s., 2 v. n. *to shine*, *to gleam*.

rē-spondĕō, -ērĕ, -spondī, -sponsum, 2 v. a. *to reply*, *to answer*.

rē-sponsō, -ārĕ, no p. and s., 1 v. a. freq. *to answer*, *to re-echo*.

rē-sponsum, -ī, n. *a reply*.
rē-stō, -ārĕ, -stĭtī, no s., 1 v. n. *to remain*.
rĕ-tĕgō, -ĕrĕ, -texī, -tectum, 3 v. a. *to uncover*, *to expose*.
rĕ-tēxō, -ĕrĕ, -texŭī, -textum, 3 v. a. *to wind again*, *to repeat*.
rĕ-torquĕō, -ērĕ, -torsī, -tortūm, 2 v. a. *to turn back*, *to wheel round*.
rĕ-tractō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. (*to take again*), *to take back*, *to retract*, *to refuse*, *to draw back*.
rĕ-vellō, -ĕrĕ, -vellī, -vulsum or -volsum, 3 v. a. *to pull away*, *to tear off*, *to tear up*.
rĕ-vincĭō, -īrĕ, -vinxī, -vinctum, 4 v. a. *to bind around*, *to fit*.
rex, rēgĭs, m. *a king*.
Rhoetēĭŭs, -ă, -um, *of Rhoetium* [a promontory near Troy], i.e. *Trojan*.
rĭgĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *stiff*, *hard*.
rĭgō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to wet*, *to besprinkle*.
rīpă, -ae, f. *a bank*.
rītĕ, adv. *duly*.
rītŭs, -ūs, m. *a rite*.
rōbŭr, -ŏrĭs, n. *hard wood*, *oak*.
Rōmă, -ae, f. *Rome*.
Rōmānŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Roman*.
rōrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to drop dew*, *to drip*.
rōs, rōrĭs, m. *dew*.
rŏsă, -ae, f. *a rose*.
rŏsĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *rosy*.
rŏtă, -ae, f. *a wheel*; **rŏtae**, pl. = *a chariot*.
rŭbĕō, -ērĕ, -ŭī, no s., 2 v. n. *to be red*, *to blush*.
rŭbĕr, rŭbră, rŭbrum, adj. *red*.
rŭbescō, -ĕrĕ, rŭbŭī, no s., 3 v. n. incept. *to grow red*, *to redden*, *to blush*.
rŭbŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *redness*, *a blush*.
rŭīnă, -ae, f. *ruin*, *fall*, *destruction*.
rūmŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a rumour*, *a report*.
rumpō, -ĕrĕ, rūpī, ruptum, 3 v. a. *to break*, *to burst*.
rŭō, -ĕrĕ, rŭī, rŭtum, 3 v. n. and a. *to rush*, *to hasten*, *to overwhelm*, *to destroy*.
rursŭs, adv. *back*, *again*.
Rŭtŭlī, -ōrum or -um, *the Rutules* [a people of Latium (see **Ardea**, **Turnus**)].
Rŭtŭlŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Rutulian*.

săcĕr, săcră, săcrum, adj. *set apart*, hence (i) *accursed*; (ii) *sacred*, *holy*.
săcerdōs, -dōtĭs, comm. *a priest*, *a priestess*.
Săcēs, -ĭs [a Rutulian].
săcrarĭum, -ĭī, n. *a sanctuary*, *a shrine*.
săcrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to make sacred*, *to dedicate*.
săcrum, -ī, n. *a holy thing*; **săcră**, pl. = *sacred images*, *vessels &c.*, *rites*.
saecŭlum (or **saeclum**), -ī, n. *an age*.
saepĕ, adv. *often*.
saepĭō, -īrĕ, saepsī, saeptum, 4 v. a. *to fence in*, *to bar*.
saetĭ-gĕrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *bristly*.
saevĭō, -īrĕ, -ĭī, -ītum, 4 v. n. *to rage*, *to chafe*.
saevŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *fierce*, *savage*, *grim*.
săgittă, -ae, f. *an arrow*.
salsŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *salt*.
saltŭs, -ūs, m. *a leap*.
sălūbrĭs, -ĕ, adj. *healthy*, *health-giving*.

sălūs, -ūtĭs, f. *welfare, safety.*
sălūtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to greet, to salute.*
sanciō, -īrĕ, sanxī, sanctum, 4 v. a. *to make sacred, to confirm* [**sanctŭs**, p. part. pass. as adj. *sacred, holy*].
sanguĭnĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *blood-stained, red.*
sanguĭs, -ĭnĭs, m. *blood.*
sătĭs, adv. *enough.*
sătum, -ī (**sĕrō**), n. *a plant, a crop.*
Sāturnĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of Saturn;* **Sāturnĭă** (Iuno), *daughter of Saturn.*
Sāturnŭs, -ī [early king of the Gods, father of Iuppiter and Iuno].
saucĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *wounded, hurt.*
săxum, -ī, n. *a rock, a stone.*
scālă, -ae, f. *a ladder.*
scĕlĕrō, -ārĕ, no p., -ātum, 1 v. a. *to defile* [**scĕlĕrātŭs**, p. part. pass. = *polluted, wicked*].
sceptrum, -ī, n. *a sceptre.*
scĭ-lĭcĕt (= **scīrĕ lĭcĕt**), adv. *forsooth, doubtless.*
scindō, -ĕrĕ, scĭdī, scissum, 3 v. a. *to tear, to rend.*
scintillă, -ae, f. *a spark, a flash.*
scĭō, scīrĕ, scīvī, scītum, 4 v. a. *to know.*
scŏpŭlŭs, -ī, m. *a rock.*
scūtum, -ī, n. *a shield.*
sē (**sēsē**), sŭī (dat. sĭbĭ, abl. sē), reflex. pron. *oneself, himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
sĕcō, -ārĕ, sĕcŭī, sectum, 1 v. a. *to cut, to cleave.*
sĕcundŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *favourable* (**sĕquŏr**).
sĕcūrĭs, -ĭs, f. *a battle-axe.*
sĕcŭs, adv. *otherwise* [**haud sĕcŭs**, *even so*].
sĕd, conj. *but.*
sĕdĕō, -ērĕ, sēdī, sessum, 2 v. n. *to sit, to keep still.*
sēdēs, -ĭs, f. *a seat, an abode.*
sēdō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to calm, to pacify.*
sĕgĕs, -ĕtĭs, f. *a crop, harvest.*
segnĭs, -ĕ, adj. *slow* [**segnĭŏr**, **segnissĭmŭs**].
sĕmĕl, adv. *once.*
sēmĭ-ănĭmĭs, -ĕ, adj. *half dead.*
sēmĭ-nĕcĭs (gen. no nom.), adj. *half dead.*
sēmĭ-vĭr, -vĭrī, adj. *unmanly.*
sĕnectă, -ae, f. *old age.*
sĕnex, -nĭs, adj. *old; old man.*
sĕnĭŏr, gen. -ōrĭs, comp. adj. *older, elder* [**sĕnex**].
sĕnĭum, -ĭī, n. *old age, decay.*
sensŭs, -ūs, m. *a feeling, a fancy.*
sententĭă, -ae, f. *an opinion, a judgment, feeling.*
sentĭō, -īrĕ, sensī, sensum, 4 v. a. *to feel, to perceive.*
sepio, see **saepio**.
septem-plex, -plĭcĭs, adj. *sevenfold.*
sĕpulcrum, -ī, n. *a tomb, a grave.*
sĕquŏr, -ī, sĕcūtŭs, 3 v. dep. a. *to follow, to pursue, to attend, to reach.*
Sĕrestŭs, -ī [a Trojan].
Sergestŭs, -ī [a Trojan].
sermō, -ōnĭs, m. *a speech, report.*
sĕrō, -ĕrĕ, sēvī, sătum, 3 v. a. *to sow, to scatter* [hence **sătŭs**, p. part. pass. = *born*, e.g. **sătă noctĕ**; **sătum**, -ī, n. = *a crop*].
serpens, -ntĭs, comm. *a serpent.*
serpō, -ĕrĕ, serpsī, serptum, 3 v. n. *to creep, to spread.*
sērŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *late.*
servō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to save, to preserve.*

seu or **sīvě**, conj. *or if, whether;* **seu...seu, sīvě...sīvě,** = *whether ...or.*
sex, num. *six.*
sī, conj. *if* [**sī quĭs** = *if anyone*].
sīc, adv. *so, thus.*
sīdĕrĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of the stars, starry.*
sīdŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *a star.*
signĭ-fĭcō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to make sign, to point, to beckon.*
signō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to mark, to mark out.*
signum, -ī, n. *a sign, a signal.*
Sīlă, -ae, f. [a forest in S.W. Italy].
silvă, -ae, f. *a wood, a forest.*
sĭmĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *like.*
sĭmŭl, adv. *at the same time* [**sĭmŭl āc** or **atquĕ** = *as soon as*].
sīn, conj. *but if.*
sĭnĕ, prep. w. abl. *without.*
sĭnō, -ĕrĕ, sīvī, sĭtum, 3 v. a. *to allow.*
sistō, -ĕrĕ, stĭtī, stătum, 3 v. a. and n. *to stop, to check, to halt.*
sīvĕ or **seu**, see **seu**.
sŏcĕr, -ĕrī, m. *a father in law, a bride's father.*
sŏcĭō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to unite, to join.*
sŏcĭŭs, -ĭī, m. *an ally, a friend.*
sōl, sōlĭs, m. *the sun.*
sŏlĕō, -ērĕ, sŏlĭtŭs, 2 v. semi-dep. *to be wont.*
sŏlĭum, -ĭī, m. *a throne.*
sollemnĭs, -ĕ, adj. *annual, usual, due.*
sollĭcĭtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to move, to shake.*
sōlŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. a. *to comfort, to calm.*
sŏlum, -ī, n. *ground, soil.*
sōlŭs, -ă, -um (gen. sōlīŭs, dat. sōlī), adj. *alone, only.*
solvō, -ĕrĕ, solvī, sŏlūtum, 3 v. a. *to loosen, to dissolve.*
somnŭs, -ī, m. *sleep.*
sŏnĭtŭs, -ūs, m. *a sound, a din, a roar.*
sŏnō, -ārĕ, sŏnŭī, sŏnĭtum, 1 v. n. and a. *to sound, to cry, to scream, to sing, to boast.*
sŏnōrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *sounding.*
sŏnŭs, -ī, m. *a sound, a noise.*
sŏrŏr, -ōrĭs, f. *a sister.*
sors, sortĭs, f. *a lot, chance, fortune.*
sortĭŏr, -īrī, -ītŭs, 4 v. dep. a. *to obtain by lot, to draw, to choose.*
spargō, -ĕrĕ, sparsī, sparsum, 3 v. a. *to strew, to scatter, to hurl about.*
spătĭum, -ĭī, n. *space, distance.*
spĕcĭmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a mark, a token.*
spectō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. *to look at, to watch.*
spĕcŭlātŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a spy.*
spērō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to hope, to expect.*
spēs, spēī, f. *hope.*
spīcŭlum, -ī, n. *a point, a dart, a spear.*
spīră, -ae, f. *a coil.*
spīrĭtŭs, -ūs, m. *breath, a blast.*
splendĕō, -ērĕ, -ŭī, no s., 2 v. n. *to shine.*
spŏlĭō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to despoil, to strip, to deprive* (w. acc. and abl.).
spŏlĭum, -ĭī, n. *spoil.*
spondĕō, -ērĕ, spŏpondī, sponsum, 2 v. a. *to promise.*
spūmō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to foam.*
spūmōsŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *foaming.*

squālĕō, -ērĕ, -ŭī, no s., 2 v. n. *to be stiff.*

stagnum, -ī, n. *a pool, a marsh.*

stătŭō, -ĕrĕ, stătŭī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to set up, to place; to stop; to resolve.*

sternax, -ācĭs, adj. lit. *throwing its rider* (of a horse), *restive.*

sternō, -ĕrĕ, strāvī, strātum, 3 v. a. *to spread out, to lay low.*

Sthĕnĕlŭs, -ī [a Trojan].

stirps, -pĭs, m. or f. *a stock, a trunk, a root;* hence *a race.*

stō, stārĕ, stĕtī, stătum, 1 v. n. *to stand, to stand firm, to stand still, to be fixed* [hence **stăt**, impers. = *it is resolved*].

strāgēs, -ĭs (**sternō**), f. *overthrow, destruction, slaughter.*

strīdĕō, -ērĕ, strīdī, no s., 2 v. n. and **strīdō**, -ĕrĕ, strīdī, no s., 3 v. n. *to hiss, to whizz.*

strīdŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a din, a hiss, a buzzing.*

strīdŭlŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *hissing.*

stringō, -ĕrĕ, strinxī, strictum, 3 v. a. *to draw tight, to draw* (a sword).

strŭō, -ĕrĕ, struxī, structum, 3 v. a. *to build, to scheme.*

stŭdĭum, -ĭī, n. *zeal, eagerness.*

stŭpĕō, -ērĕ, stŭpŭī, no s., 2 v. n. and a. *to be amazed, to wonder* (w. acc. and inf.).

Stўgĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Stygian, of the Styx* [the river of Hades].

suādĕō, -ērĕ, suāsī, suāsum, 2 v. a. *to counsel, to persuade.*

sŭb, prep. (i) w. acc. *under, beneath* (motion to or along); of time, *towards, just before;* (ii) w. abl. *under, beneath.*

sub-dō, -ĕrĕ, -dĭdī, -dĭtum, 3 v. a. *to put under.*

sŭb-ĕō, -īrĕ, -ĭī, -ĭtum, v. n. irreg. *to come under, to support, to come up, to aid, to help* (w. dat.).

sŭb-ĭcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to throw, to place under;* **s. ignem**, *to kindle, to throw up;* **se s.**, *to mount.*

sŭb-ĭgō, -ĕrĕ, -ēgī, -actum, 3 v. a. *to constrain, to overcome.*

sŭbĭtō, adv. *suddenly* [**sŭbĕō**].

sŭbĭtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *sudden.*

sub-lābŏr, -ī, -lapsŭs, 3 v. dep. *to creep under, to undermine.*

sub-lātŭs, see **tollo**.

sub-līmĭs, -ĕ, adj. *high, lofty, tall.*

sub-missŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *submissive.*

sub-mittō, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to put under, to subdue, to submit.*

sub-rīdĕō, -ērĕ, -rīsī, no s., 2 v. n. *to smile.*

sub-sĭdĭum, -ĭī, n. *aid, support.*

sub-sīdō, -ĕrĕ, -sēdī, -sessum, 3 v. n. *to sink down, to settle.*

sub-sistō, -ĕrĕ, -stĭtī, no s., 3 v. n. *to stop, to halt.*

sub-vĕnĭō, -īrĕ, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to come to aid, to help* (w. dat.).

suc-cēdō (sub-c.), -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to come from under, to rise.*

suc-cessŭs, -ūs, m. *success, prowess.*

suc-cĭdō, -ĕrĕ, -cĭdī, no s., 3 v. n. *to fall under, to succumb.*

suc-cingō, -ĕrĕ, -cinxī, -cinctum, 3 v. a. *to gird up.*

suc-currō, -ĕrĕ, -currī, -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run to help, to aid.*

Sŭcrō, -ōnĭs [a Rutulian].

sūcŭs, -ī, m. *juice, sap.*

sūdŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *sweat.*

suf-fĭcĭō (sub-f.), -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. n. *to suffice, to avail.*

sum, essĕ, fŭī, no s. (fut. part. fŭtūrŭs), v. n. irreg. *to be* (w. dat. *to belong to*) [**estō**, imperat. *let it be granted*].

summă, -ae, f. *the height* or *sum of anything* [**summă bellī**, *the chief issue of the war*].

summŭs, -ă, -um, superl. adj. *highest, top* (**s. montes**, *the tops of the mountains*) [**sŭpĕrŭs, sŭpĕrĭŏr**].

sūmō, -ĕrĕ, sumpsī, sumptum, 3 v. a. *to take, to take up* [**poenam s.**, *to exact a penalty*].

sŭpĕr, adv. and prep. w. acc. and abl. *above, upon, close after.*

sŭperbŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *proud, high.*

sŭpĕr-immĭnĕō, -ērĕ, no p. and s., 2 v. n. *to hang over.*

sŭpĕrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. and a. lit. *to be over*, hence (i) *to survive, be left*, (ii) *to overcome.*

sŭper-stĭtĭō, -ōnĭs, f. *religious fear; =dread vow*, 817.

sŭpĕrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *above, upper;* pl. **Sŭpĕrī**, *the gods above* [**sŭpĕrĭŏr, sŭprēmŭs** or **summŭs**].

sŭper-vĕnĭō, -īrĕ, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. and a. *to come over, to step over.*

supplex, -ĭcĭs (sub-pl.), adj. *suppliant.*

supplĭcĭtĕr, adv. *suppliantly, with supplication.*

sŭprā, adv. and prep. w. acc. *above.*

sŭprēmŭs, -ă, -um, superl. adj. *highest, last* [**sŭpĕrŭs, sŭpĕrĭŏr**].

sūră, -ae, f. *an ankle, a calf, a leg.*

surgō, -ĕrĕ, surrexī, surrectum, 3 v. n. *to rise, to arise* [=**sub-rĭgo**].

sūs, sŭĭs, comm. *a pig, a sow.*

sus-cĭtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to stir up, to rouse, to awake.*

sus-pendō (sub-p.), -ĕrĕ, -pendī, -pensum, 3 v. a. *to hang, to suspend.*

suspĭcĭō (sub-sp.), -ĕrĕ, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. a. *to look at* (*from under*), *to look up at, to regard.*

sus-tentō (sub-t.), -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. *to uphold, to support.*

sus-tĭnĕō, -ērĕ, -tĭnŭī, -tentum, 2 v. a. *to hold up, to support.*

sūtĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *sewn together* (**sŭō**).

sŭŭs, -ă, -um, reflex. poss. pron. *one's own, his, her own, their own.*

Sȳbărĭs, -ĭs (acc. -im) [a Trojan].

tābĕō, -ērĕ, no p. and s., 2 v. n. *to waste away.*

tăbŭlātum, -ī, n. *a floor.*

Tăburnŭs, -ī, m. [a mountain on the border of Samnium in Italy].

tăcĭtŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *silent.*

tālĭs, -ĕ, adj. *such, of this sort.*

Tălos (acc. Tălon) [a Rutulian].

tămĕn, adv. *nevertheless, however.*

Tănăĭs, -ĭs (acc. -im) [a Rutulian].

tandem, adv. *at length;* in questions=*pray?*

tangō, -ĕrĕ, tĕtĭgī, tactum, 3 v. a. *to touch.*

tantŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *so great;* **tanto**, abl. as adv. *by so much;* **tantum**, acc. n. as adv. (i) *so much;* (ii) *only so much, only.*

tardō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to delay, to impede.*

Tartărŭs, -ī, m.; **Tartără**, -ōrum, n. *Tartărŭs, the infernal regions.*

Tartărĕŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Tartarean, infernal.*

taurŭs, -ī, m. *a bull.*

tectum, -ī (**tĕgō**), n. *a roof, a house* [**tectă**, pl. = *a house*].

tĕgō, -ĕrĕ, texī, tectum, 3 v. a. *to cover, to protect.*

tellūs, -ūrĭs, f. *the earth, the ground.*

tēlum, -ī, n. *a dart, a weapon.*

tēmō, -ōnĭs, m. *a pole* or *shaft of a chariot.*

tempestās, -ātĭs, f. *a storm, a tempest.*

tempŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *time, opportunity.* **tempŏră**, -um, pl. *the temples of the head.*

tĕnax, -ācĭs (**tĕnĕō**), adj. *gripping, tenacious.*

tendō, -ĕrĕ, tĕtendī, tentum or tensum, 3 v. a. and n. *to stretch out, to strain, to strive.*

tĕnĕō, -ērĕ, tĕnŭī, tentum, 2 v. a. *to hold, to seize, to keep.*

tentō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. *to try, to attack.*

tĕr, num. adv. *thrice.*

tergum, -ī, n. *a back* [t. **dărĕ** = *to flee*].

tĕrō, -ĕrĕ, trīvī, trītum, 3 v. a. *to rub, to press against.*

terră, -ae, f. *earth.*

terrĕō, -ērĕ, terrŭī, terrĭtum, 2 v. a. *to frighten, to scare.*

terrĭbĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *terrible, fearful.*

terrĭ-fĭcŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *frightful, terrific.*

terrĭtō, -ārĕ, no p. and s., 1 v. a. freq. *to frighten.*

terrŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *fear, terror.*

testĭs, -ĭs, c. *a witness.*

testŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. *to call to witness.*

tētē, acc., *thyself.*

Teucrī, -ōrum or -um, m. pl. *the Teucrians, Trojans.*

Teucrŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Trojan.*

Thămȳrĭs, -ĭs (acc. -im), m. [a Trojan].

Thersĭlŏchŭs, -ī, m. [a Trojan].

thōrax, -ācĭs, m. *a breastplate.*

Thrācă, -ae, f. (= **Thrācĭă**), *Thrace.*

Thymbraeŭs, -ī, m. [a Trojan].

Thȳmoetēs, -ĭs [a Trojan].

Tībĕrīnŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of the Tiber.*

Tībĕrĭs (or **Tĭbrĭs**), -ĭs, m. *the river Tiber.*

tĭmĕō, -ērĕ, tĭmŭī, no s., 2 v. n. and a. *to fear, to be afraid.*

tingō (or **tinguō**), -ĕrĕ, tinxī, tinctum, 3 v. a. *to dip, to plunge, to bathe.*

tollō, -ĕrĕ (sustŭlī, sublātum), 3 v. a. *to lift, to raise up, to take away, to remove, to destroy.*

Tŏlumnĭŭs, -ĭī, m. [a Rutulian soothsayer].

tŏnō, -ārĕ, tŏnŭī, no s., 1 v. n. *to thunder.*

tormentum, -ī, n. *a war-engine.*

torpŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *torpor, numbness.*

torquĕō, -ērĕ, torsī, tortum, 2 v. a. *to twist, to turn; to hurl.* [**tortŭs** = *winding.*]

torrĭs, -ĭs, f. *a firebrand.*

tŏrŭs, -ī, m. (i) *a muscle, a sinew;* (ii) *a couch, a bed.*

tŏt, adj. indecl. *so many.*

tŏtĭdem, adj. indecl. *just so many.*

tŏtĭens, adv. *so many times, so often.*

tōtŭs, -ă, -um (gen. tōtĭŭs, dat. tōtī), adj. *whole, entire.*

trăbālĭs, -ĕ [**trabs**], adj. *like a beam, stout.*
trabs, trăbĭs, f. *a beam.*
trăhō, -ĕrĕ, traxī, tractum, 3 v. a. *to draw, to drag.*
trans-ăd-ĭgō, -ĕrĕ, -ēgī, -actum, 3 v. a. *to drive through, to pierce* (w. two accs.).
trans-ĕō, -īrĕ, -ĭī or -īvī, -ĭtum, v. n. and a. irreg. *to cross, to pierce.*
tran-sĭlĭō, -īrĕ, -sĭlīvī or -sĭlŭī, no s., 4 v. n. and a. *to leap over, to speed across.*
trĕmĕ-făcĭō, -ĕrĕ, -fēcī, -factum, 3 v. a. *to make to tremble, to frighten.*
trĕmescō, -ĕrĕ, no p. and s., 3 v. n. *to begin to tremble, to fear.*
trĕmō, -ĕrĕ, trĕmŭī, no s., 3 v. n. *to tremble, to quake.*
trĕmŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *fear, trembling.*
trĕpĭdō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to hurry, to hasten.*
trĕpĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *trembling, anxious* (w. gen. = *fearing for*).
trēs, trĭă, gen. trĭum, num. *three.*
tristĭs, -ĕ, adj. *sad, gloomy.*
Trōĕs, -um, m. pl. *the Trojans* (acc. Trōăs).
Trōĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Trojan.*
Trōiă, -ae, *Troy.*
Trōiānŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Trojan.*
Trōiŭgĕnae, -ārum or -um, m. pl. *the Trojans.*
Trōs, Trōĭs, m. [founder of Troy].
Trōs, Trōĭs, adj. *Trojan.*
trŭcīdō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to cut to pieces, to slay.*
truncŭs, -ī, m. *a trunk, a body.*
tū, tŭī (acc. tē, dat. tĭbĭ, abl. tē), pers. pron. *thou.*
tŭĕŏr, -ērī, tŭĭtŭs, 2 v. dep. a. *to look at, to watch, to guard.*
tum, adv. *then.*
tŭmultŭs, -ūs, m. *a crowd, confusion, tumult.*
tŭmŭlŭs, -ī, m. *a mound, a hill.*
turbă, -ae, f. *a crowd, a throng.*
turbĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *wild, confused.*
turbō, -ĭnĭs, m. *a whirlwind; whirl; force.*
turbō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to disturb, to make wild; to confound.* [**foedĕră turb.** = *to break the peace.*]
Turnŭs, -ī, m. [king of Rutulians].
turpō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to befoul, to defile.*
turrĭs, -ĭs, f. *a tower, a turret.*
Tuscŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Tuscan, Etruscan.*
tŭŭs, -ă, -um, poss. pron. *thy, thine.*
Tȳdīdēs, -ae, m. *the son of Tydeus* [i.e. Diomede].
tȳrannŭs, -ī, m. *a king, a tyrant.*
Tyrrhēnŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *Tyrrhenian, Etruscan.*

ŭbĭ, adv. *when, where.*
Ūfens, -ntĭs [a Rutulian].
ullŭs, -ă, -um (gen. ullĭŭs, dat. ullī), adj. *any* (only in negative and interrog. sentences).
ultĕrĭŏr, -ŭs, gen. -ōrĭs, comp. adj. *beyond, further.* [**ultrā. ultĭmŭs.**]
ulterĭŭs, acc. n. used as adv. = *further.*
ultĭmŭs, -ă, -um, superl. adj. *last, furthest.* [**ultrā, ultĕrĭŏr.**]
ultrō, adv. (*beyond, besides*), *of one's own accord.*
umbră, -ae, f. *a shade, a shadow.*

Umbĕr, -bră, -brum, adj. *Umbrian, from Umbria* [in Italy]. **Umbĕr**, -brī, m. *an Umbrian hound.*
ŭmĕrŭs [hŭm.], -ī, m. *shoulder.*
umquam (unq.), adv. *ever.*
ūn-ănĭmŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of one mind, together.*
uncŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *hooked, bent.*
undă, -ae, f. *a wave, water.*
undĭquĕ, adv. *from all sides.*
undō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to wave, to flow, to surge.*
unguĭs, -ĭs, m. *a nail, a claw.*
ungŭlă, -ae, f. *a claw, a hoof.*
ūnŭs, -ă, -um (gen. ūnĭŭs, dat. ūnī), adj. *one, alone.*
urbs, -bĭs, f. *a city, a town.*
urgĕō, -ērĕ, ursī, no s., 2 v. a. *to press, to oppress, to press on, to urge.*
usquam, adv. *anywhere.*
ūsŭs, -ūs, m. *use, practice.*
ŭt, ŭtī, (i) adv. *how, as;* (ii) conj. (*a*) *as*, (*b*) *when, as soon as*, (*c*) *that, in order that*, (*d*) *so that.*
ūtŏr, -ī, ūsŭs, 3 v. dep. *to use, to enjoy* (w. abl.).
ŭtrimquĕ, adv. *from both sides.*

văcŭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *empty.*
vălĕō, -ērĕ, vălŭī, vălĭtum, 2 v. n. *to be strong, to be able.*
vălĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *strong, mighty.*
vānŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *vain, empty.*
vărĭō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to change, to waver.*
vărĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *various, changing.*
vastŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *waste, vast.*
-vĕ, enclitic conj. } *or.*
vĕl, conj. }
-vĕ...-vĕ, *either...or.*
vĕhō, -ĕrĕ, vexī, vectum, 3 v. a. *to bear, to carry.* **vĕhŏr** = *to ride.*
vĕl, see **-vĕ**.
vēlō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to wrap, to cover.*
vēlum, -ī, n. *a veil, a sail.* **vēlă**, pl. = *sails.* [**vēlă dărĕ** = *to set sail.*]
vĕlŭt } adv. *just as.*
vĕlŭtī }
vēnātŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a hunter.*
vĕnēnum, -ī, n. *poison, venom.*
vĕnĕrābĭlĭs, -ĕ, adj. *revered, venerable.*
vĕnĕrŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. a. *to worship, to do reverence to.*
vĕnĭō, -īrĕ, vēnī, ventum, 4 v. n. *to come, approach* [**ventum est**, impers. = *he, we, you, they came*].
vēnŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. *to hunt;* **vēnantēs**, -tum, pr. part. = *hunters.*
ventōsŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *wind-like, swift.*
ventŭs, -ī, m. *wind.*
Vĕnŭs, -ĕrĭs [goddess of Love, mother of Aeneas] = *love.*
verbēnă, -ae, f. *a sacred herb* (usually in plural).
verbĕr, -ĕrĭs, n. *a stroke, a beat.*
verbĕrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to beat.*
verbum, -ī, n. *a word, a saying.*
vergō, -ĕrĕ, no p. and s., 3 v. n. *to incline, to sink.*
vērō, adv. *indeed; however* [**vērŭs**].
versō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to turn about, to drive.*
vertex, -ĭcĭs, m. (i) *an eddy*, (ii) *a top.*
vertō, -ĕrĕ, vertī, versum, 3 v. a. *to turn, to change.*
vērum, adv. *truly; but yet* [**vērŭs**].
vērŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *true, real.* **vērĭŭs**, comp. n. = *fairer, better.*
vestĕr, -tră, -trum, poss. pron. *your, yours.*

vestīgō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to track, to seek.*
vestĭs, -ĭs, f. *a garment.*
vĕtō, -ārĕ, vĕtŭī, vĕtĭtum, 1 v. a. *to forbid.*
vĕtŭs, vĕtĕrĭs, adj. *old, ancient, former.*
vĕtustās, -tātĭs, f. *age.*
vĭă, -ae, f. *a way.*
vĭbrō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to shake, to curl.*
vĭcem (no nom.), *change* [in **vicem** = *in turn*].
vĭcissim, adv. *by turns, in turn.*
victĭmă, -ae, f. *a victim.*
victŏr, -ōrĭs, m. *a victor;* (used as adj.) *victorious.*
victōrĭă, -ae, f. *victory.*
vĭdĕō, -ērĕ, vīdī, vīsum, 2 v. a. *to see.* Pass. **vĭdĕŏr** = *to seem.* [**vīsū**, abl. supine in -u = *in the seeing, to see.*]
vincĭō, -īrĕ, vinxī, vinctum, 4 v. a. *to bind, to encircle.*
vincō, -ĕre, vīcī, victum, 3 v. a. *to conquer, to overcome.*
vincŭlum or **vinclum**, -ī, n. *a chain, a bond.*
vĭŏlentĭă, -ae, f. *violence, fury.*
vĭŏlō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to injure, to stain.*
vĭr, vĭrī (gen. pl. vĭrōrum or vĭrum), m. *a man.*
vĭrāgō, -ĭnĭs, f. *a brave maiden.*
virgĭnĭtās, -tātĭs, f. *virginity.*
virgō, -ĭnĭs, f. *a virgin.*
virgultă, -ōrum, n. pl. *twigs, shrubs.*
virtūs, -tūtĭs, f. *virtue, valour.*
vīs, acc. vim, abl. vī (no gen. or dat.), f. *force, might;* pl. **vīrēs**, -ĭum, *strength.*
viscĕră, -um, n. pl. *flesh, entrails.*
vītă, -ae, f. *life.*
vīvĭdŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *quick, alert.*
vīvŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *living, alive.*
vix, adv. *scarcely.*
vŏcātŭs, -ūs, m. *an invocation, a call.*
vōcĭ-fĕrŏr, -ārī, -ātŭs, 1 v. dep. *to shout aloud.*
vŏcō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to call, to summon.*
Volcānĭŭs, -ă, -um, adj. *of Vulcan, made by Vulcan* [the fire-god].
volgō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to publish, to noise abroad.*
volgŭs, -ī, n. *a crowd, the common people.*
vŏlĭtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. freq. *to fly, to hasten.*
volnŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *a wound.*
vŏlō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fly.*
vŏlō, vellĕ, vŏlŭī, no s., v. a. irreg. *to wish, to be willing, to wish for.*
voltŭs, -ūs, m. *a face, a countenance.* [**voltūs**, plural, also = *a face.*]
vŏlŭcrĭs, -ĕ, adj. *flying;* as subst. comm. *a bird.*
vŏluntās, -tātĭs (**vŏlō**), f. *wish, will.*
vŏlūtō, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. freq. *to revolve, to ponder.*
volvō, -ĕrĕ, volvī, vŏlūtum, 3 v. a. *to roll.*
vōs, vestrī or vestrum, pers. pron. *ye, you* (plural of **tu**).
vōtum, -ī, n. *a vow, a prayer* (**vŏvĕō**).
vŏvĕō, -ērĕ, vōvī, vōtum, 2 v. a. *to vow, to pray.* [**vōtŭs**, p. part. pass. = *vowed, votive.*]
vox, vōcĭs, f. *a voice, a saying.*

Zĕphyrŭs, -ī, m. *the West wind.*

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